ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,093—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1894.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1894.
†	ASSAM	3080	800	T. Leigh	22nd June.
R.I.	GANGES	4280	800	G W Atkinson,	29th "
†	SIAM	3082	800	H. Weigheli,	6th July.
R.I.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D Worcester.	13th "
	ASSAM	3080	800	T. Leigh	20th "
R.I.	ORIENTAL	6945	1900	F. H. Seymour	27th "
†	SIAM	3080	800	H. T. Weigheli	3rd Augt.
R.I.	SHANNON	4182	800	E. Crewe	10th "
	ASSAM	3080	800	T. Leigh	17th "
R. *	HYDASPES	2980	450	E. Gordon	24th "
†	CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st "

5 P.M.

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transmit there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

R. * This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand baggage will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

ROSETTA, 27th June; SURAT, 11th July;
CATHAY, 25th July.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th June, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	C. Bellen	2,841	500	1st July

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 620	Rs. 395	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	16th June.
GISELA	P. Cossovich	4,252	350	9th July.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 100

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARO.				
BACQUEHEM	G. Wallaschnig	4,409	350	21st June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 12th, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, s. s. Manilla, 25th June, and s. s. Singapore, 23rd July, 1894.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th July, 1894.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 8, 1894.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF DUBLIN	F. Snow.	3267	about 16th June.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th May, 1894.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,593 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO, AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHAMADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Vingdroog.

These Steamers have excellent Cabin and Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.

Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.

Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

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BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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THOS. COOK AND SON,
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[illegible]'S issued at the Exchange of the day.

[illegible]IGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

SPECIAL ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when [illegible]ce does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

[illegible]eived. Rate of interest on application.

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[illegible] be had at the "Bombay

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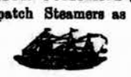
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 19th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 21st June, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,190 tons, on the 16th June, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 21st June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 4th July, calling at Aden, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th June, 1894. Agents.

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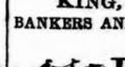
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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1894.

Vessel.	Captain.	Departure from Bombay.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	July 2.
ARABIA	G. Read	July 23.
ARMENIA	R. Garrick	August 22.
ASIA	J. Laird	September 26.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	October 18.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

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Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, June 7, 1894.

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KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCK ROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other Species of Insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying Fleas in the Dogs, as also ladies for their Pet Dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the Genuine Powder bear the Autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the Only certain Remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly Safe and Mild Preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

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of the Blood, whether the after-affect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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THE
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AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.

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CAIRO—Egypt
Exportation per month:
FOUR MILLION CIGARETTES.

			Rs.	a.
Non plus Ultra,	No. 1	large per 100...	5	12
"	"	2 Medium " 100...	5	0
Superfine	"	C largest " 100...	5	8
"	"	4 large " 100...	4	12
"	"	5 Medium " 100...	4	0
Extra fine	"	8 large " 100...	3	8
"	"	10 Medium " 100...	2	12

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GUTTÆ VITÆ,
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This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

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Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Billiousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of a Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

SOLUBLE FRUIT ESSENCES
FRUIT EXTRACTS, COLOURINGS, &c.,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR
Aerated Water Manufacturers & Confectioners.
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LIMITED,
ANCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON;
And 81, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.
Price Lists and Full Particulars on application to their Agent,
F. W. SHALLIS, Bombay.

POPULAR CLOCKS.

REGULATOR CLOCKS—
All in well finished and seasoned Wooden cases, 3 feet high, excellent Timekeepers when properly fixed on a substantial wall, striking the Hours and Half-Hours on a Gong or extra large size Bell.

8-day Clock, superior make	Rs.	60
Do. medium quality, striking on a large Bell	"	40
Do. extra long case	"	55

ELECTRIC CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES—
The Electric Clock is one of the latest as well as the simplest and most useful Inventions of the present day. It requires no Winding, as this is performed by the Clock itself with the aid of a dry battery placed on the top of it. Those who trust their Clocks to servants to be wound would find these Clocks very useful and convenient, as they do away with frequent irregularities and neglect on the part of servants.

ELECTRIC TIMEPIECE, with dry battery complete	Rs.	80
Do. do. do.	"	110

ARMY CLOCKS—
LIKE THE Carriage Clock has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed at are, still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. It has strong well finished solid Lever movement, 5-inch enamelled dial with bold figures, and is enclosed in a solid leather or teakwood outer travelling case with lock and key. The case of the Clock itself is a substantial nickelled drum opening at the back and front on a hinge, to admit of winding and setting hands. It is altogether a sound and serviceable article, on which dependence can be placed.

Timepiece, the same as above, with 6-inch dial	Rs.	75
Clock, do. do. do.	"	95

BRACKET CLOCKS—
American 8-day Clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained Black Wooden cases, well seasoned, 5-inch dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
French-made Clocks, black and gold Wooden cases, very handsome, with Brackets to match. Rs. 125 to Rs. 180.

ENGINE-ROOM OR SHIPS' CLOCKS—
In solid nickelled cases, specially made to withstand the varying temperature of an engine-room. Very highly recommended for Mills, Factories, or Vessels, 6-inch white enamelled dial, bold figures, stout hands, with seconds hand.

Timepiece	Rs.	55
Ditto. ditto. Clock	"	75

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LATEST STYLES IN FELT HATS NOW BEING SHOWN.

BEST LONDON MAKES.

ROUND CROWNS.

	Rs.	a.
BLACK	10	8
DUN	10	8
DARK BROWN	10	8

SQUARE CROWNS.

BLACK	11	8
BROWN	11	8

HOMBURG.

BLACK	7	8
DUN	7	8
LT. DRAB	7	8

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS.

IT is noteworthy that the EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT lately issued orders to use in future a GOVERNMENT STAMP on the Boxes of Cigarettes daily Manufactured and Exported from Egypt to all the different parts of the World.

The introduction of this system of using Stamps came into force from the 1st of March, 1894, and has been made chiefly with the object of putting a barrier between the real Egyptian Cigarettes Manufactured in Egypt and those Manufactured elsewhere, and unjustly called Egyptian. The Manufacture of these so-called Egyptian Cigarettes has caused great detriment to the Egyptian Government, and to deter this practise Stamps have been adopted and are fixed on all Boxes of Cigarettes coming from Egypt. The Egyptian Government made Stamps in three different colours—Red Stamps are used for boxes containing 100 Cigarettes each; Green for boxes of 50 each; and Yellow for boxes of 25 each. Smokers are requested not to trifle with the Government Stamp, it being the indication of the Genuine Egyptian Cigarettes. They are so fixed that they can easily be cut apart when opening the box.

Smokers will, therefore, take notice of the Stamps on the Boxes of Our Cigarettes, and thus they need not entertain any apprehension of their Genuineness. They are distinct from those made here and elsewhere of different kinds of Tabacco of a decidedly inferior quality.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long, in boxes of			50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

THE ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
(LONDON).
AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.
EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpennyworth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."
"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been produced."—"Star."
"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
"A wonderful effort of modern journalism."—"Glasgow Evening News."
"A veritable *edition de luxe*. . . . Far superior to anything previously attempted in this line."—"Irish Times."
"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."
"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."
"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times."
"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors."—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."
"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."—"Kendal and County News."
"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 27s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 22s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE BENGALLEE MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEETING of the Committee of the above Fund will be held at the Bai Bhicaji Shapoorjee Bengalee Girls' School, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 19th June, 1894, at 5 P.M., to decide upon the form of Memorial to the late Mr. Sorabji Shapoorji Bengalee. The attendance of Members of the Committee is particularly requested.

HURKISONDASS NARROTUMDAS,
DHARAMSI MORARJI GOKALDAS,
DARASHA B. CHICHGUR,
Honorary Secretaries.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, 26th June, 1894, at 1 P.M., to transact the following business :—

(1). To receive the Report of the Committee for the period from 1st January to 31st December, 1893.

(2). To Elect a Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Association, and to Elect Members of Committee in place of the Gentlemen, who retire from Office by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 16th June, 1894.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING, 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1753,
Supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the Intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS,
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Stirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT or no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington employing more than 1,000 hands.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly Seven and three-quarter Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

CHAMPAGNES
SHIPPED BY
MOET & CHANDON, EPERNAY,
Proprietors of 2,500 Acres of the Finest Vineyards in the Champagne District.
(ESTABLISHED 1743.)
DRY IMPERIAL,
Per case of 1 doz. Quarts .....Rs. 73
Per case of 2 doz. Pints..... ,, 77
USED AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE AND MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

CHARLES BOILEAU FILS CHAMPAGNE.

A Pure Wholesome Wine at a Low Price.
This Wine is supplied to
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
Per case of 1 doz. Quarts .....Rs. 50
Per case of 2 doz. Pints ..... ,, 54
Fresh Consignments of the above to hand.
APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
19, Bank Street, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
RETAIL AGENTS :—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
33, Hummum Street, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
CAPITAL..... £3,000,000
Absolute Security Funds now exeed.....£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securiteis amount to £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.
Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.
Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium 1875	£	742,553	
,, ,, 1885	,,	995,107	
,, ,, 1887	,,	980,063	
,, ,, 1892	,,	2,033,033	

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.
Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.
Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.
The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.
Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£	4,730,338
Total Accumulated Funds	,,	8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£	4,362,054
1887	,,	5,780,091
1892	,,	8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	,,	£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Bombay.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikanta and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay, The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of the Household furniture, near Moombadevi, opposite the Fire Brigade Station in Fofal Wady, which was to take place on the 17th instant, is POSTPONED until further Notice.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, June 14, 1894.

NOTICES.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.
NOTICE.

THE NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held in the Company's Fort Premises, New Oriental Bank Building, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 16th of June next, at 4 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the audited accounts made up to the 28th February last, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors, and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 9th, to Wednesday, the 20th June, 1894, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
B. PHILLIPS,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 6th June, 1894.

TO PERSONS WISHING TO BUILD.

AN EXPERIENCED CIVIL ENGINEER and ARCHITECT will Furnish Designs and Estimates for all Descriptions of Buildings, both Ecclesiastical and Lay, in any style of Architecture;
Apply to "A.A." care of this Office.

BANKS.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 4½ per cent., and for shorter periods at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras, granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$	42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE :
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. K. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent, per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £554,907 10s.
HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street). Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street). Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.
The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms :—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,
Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.
FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz. :—
If fixed for Six Months..... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months ..... 4 per cent. ,,
Do. Two or Three Years ..... 4½ per cent. ,,
Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms—
If paid in India..... Commission ⅛th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody } ,, ⅛th ,,
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India } ,, ⅛th ,,
R. KENNEDY,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 120,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS
CAPITAL CALLED UP .....Rs. 10 00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,57,922
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PROVIDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.
Bombay Office : Esplanade Road.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).
BRANCHES :—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.
LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.
Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 15.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
OGLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

THIS FIRM are the LARGEST SHIPPERS of BRANDY in the World, with the exception of Messrs. HENNESSY, as will be seen by the returns for the past Five Years as extracted from the *Wine Trade Review* of February 15th, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893 :—

	Gallons.
JAMES HENNESSY & Co.	3,161,135
BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co....	1,363,190

This clearly proves that their BRANDY is appreciated all over the World.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS.

A. & B. MACKAY'S WHISKIES.

	per Doz. Qts.
LIQUEUR	Rs. 28
GLENFALLOCH	,, 25
COCKTAIL	,, 26
BIRCHBRAE SCOTCH WHISKY	,, 20

To be had from—
THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LD., FORT.
SUB-AGENT :—JAMSETJI FRAMJI KATHOCK,
Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

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FOR SALE.

THREE Steel Lancashire BOILERS, by Messrs. Hick Hargreaves and Co., 28' by 7', double flues 2' 9", each carrying 100 lbs. pressure.
One Compound Condensing Wheel Gear Steam Engine, H. P. Cylinder 32½" and L. P. 50" Dia., Stroke 5 feet, working at 700 T. H. P., and one Oldham Willow.
Can be seen at the COLABA LAND and MILL COMPANY'S MILLS, at Colaba, in full working order.

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FIRST CLASS ENGINEERING BUSINESS, for SALE, at Quetta, complete with Workshops fully equiped.
For full particulars apply to the ASSIGNEES, Messrs. RUSSELL and Co., Quetta.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &C. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co. 499, High Holborn, LONDON.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS
(REAL AND IMITATION).
BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering.
RUBY HOLES for Wiredrawing.
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LONDON.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE"
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER
FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores,
Cures Sores on the Neck,
Cures Sore Legs,
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face,
Cures Scurvy,
Cures Ulcers,
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Translation of letter from Fiji.
The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.
"My Friend,—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I loveyou very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of bula is near.
"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.
Explanation of above Letter.
"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijidn, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quantanity will effect a cure.—am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
45, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892."
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.
Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England
"Clarke's Blood Mixture." Beware of Imitations.
WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.
GOLD PRIZE MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY.
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article, Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle.

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LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
UNIFORM RATES FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE ASSURERS.
UNDER the LONDON and LANCASHIRE'S revised Indian rates, Assurances may be obtained for a lower Premium than is elsewhere charged for POLICIES ISSUED FREE FROM DEBT.
ATTENTION is directed to the many liberal features of the Company and particularly to its new Endowment Assurance Scheme, and to the SPECIALLY advantageous terms now granted to Officers of the Army and Navy.
The financial position of the Company is of the highest order.
Prospectuses, Proposal Forms and all requisite information may be had on Application to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE :
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FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.
The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.
ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,
Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.
Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.
Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.
Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.
The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.
For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to :—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND.,	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL.....	,,	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	,,	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., LD., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
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SUN LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA.
BOMBAY OFFICE :—29, Esplanade Road.
PUBLIC OPINION
On the Remarkable Progress made by the Company:—
THE LIFE INSURANCE account of the SUN of India shows an Increase in the Life Insurance Funds, which at the beginning of the year were £19,275, and are £39,503 at the end of the year. . . . . The Company has fully justified its existence and has excellent prospects in the future.—*The Review.*
As we have said, the report cannot but be considered as of a very satisfactory nature. An increase in the Yearly Premiums of nearly 100 per cent. and a Reduction in Expenditure . . is something of which the Directors may justifiably be proud, especially having regard to the fact that such a thing has been found possible after less than three years of existence. Many an older company would like to go and do likewise.—*The Colonies and India.*
Full particulars can be had on application to
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,
Chief Agents.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE SOLES.
JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS REGISTERED TRADE MARK No 75380

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.
PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.
The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.
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For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from
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(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JUNE, 1894.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.
SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."
DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."
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"I found during my Indian experience that the curb and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of "hydro-carbons" in ill debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."
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Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
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DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Indian Banks.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 per ct.	1,162½
Bank of Bussorah	40,000	200	all	10 per ct.	1,124
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 per ct.	1,000
Commercial Bank of India, Limited	4,000	100	{100 50}	10 p. c.	{65 to 70 15 to 17}
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	400	all	8 per ct.	92½
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	60,000	425	425	7 per ct.	420
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	81	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	625	62½	6 per ct.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G.I.P. R. Company (Stock)	—	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,49
B. B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly Divd.	Rs.
Anjar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,300
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all		45
Albert Ginning Co.	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,010
Bhownuggur	167	1,000	1,000	11	210xd
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co. Ltd	500	200	250	4vd 45	295
Bombay Cotton	1 000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	132½
Broach City Press Co. Ltd	200	200	200		107½
Broach City Press Co. Ltd	200	200	all	14	207½
Colaba	500	1,250	1,250	20	185
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	207½
English Press and Manfg	400	250	—	Nil	1,170
Fort	615	2500	2,50	Rs. 80	105
Framjee	300	500	all	Nil	1,150
Harvey and Sahapathy	450	500	50	30	410
Standard Co. Ltd	750	400	all	4	450
Khanderao	240	450	180	Nil	105
Mahura Press Co., Ltd	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	420
Mahomedpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ltd	300	500	500	63	235
Maneckji	1,92	125	125	16	120
Mofussil Co	1,125	600	450	Nil	100
Munmar M.	1,000	150	all	Nil	100
New Bombay	1,200	600	all	Nil	220
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	535
Prince of Wales	100	200	80	Rs.35dv	410
Sahapathy (Bellary)	800	500	75	20	432½
Samson	300	500	500	20	480
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	90	180	560
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	35	540
Surat City Press Co. Ltd	372	200	all	16	203
Vakeel		1,00	1000	Rs. 0	21
					1,000

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alliance	1,800	1900	all	Rs. 15	49
Anglo-Indian	1,343	100	100	Nil	8
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	5 0	all	3 per ct.	40
Bombay Universal	900	1,000	1,00	dvd Rs. 0	000
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	500	500	500	2	330
Bombay Navsari Manfg Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	—	150
Bombay Spinning Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Central India	1,000	500	dvd Rs.35		1,180
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,00	—	765
Colaba Land & Agri Co.	600	500	50	Nil	630
Coimbatore	4,000	700	—	Rs. 10	535
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 5	410
Dewan Mills Co.	6,598	100	100	5	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	340
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1 00	5	35
Empress	3,100	500	500	Nil	600
Framjee Petit	1,200	1,000	1,00	Nil	300
Hindustan	875	1,000	1, 0	Nil	705
Hong Kong Mill	700	80	80	4	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	Nil	520
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,115
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	270
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,150
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	515
Jame Ali	600	50	50	—	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	350	—	1175
Jowraj Bakoo	1,000	1 00	900	dvd Rs. 40	840
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Khanagaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	815
Lakshmi Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	580
Leopold	2,500	100	100	Nil	150
Lord Reay Mfg	440	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 15	710
Lukmidassjpining & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	825
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,375
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahmoob Shah Mills (Guiburgat	2,400	500	500	45 pr. ct.	1,535
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	1,565
Manugal	5,000	0	25	Nil	125
Moraji Goculdas	1,650	1,00	1 00	dvd Rs. 60	1,900
Mahasukhram Morarjee S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	—	—
Modern Mills	1,775	100	100	Nil.	Pa.
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,00	Rs. 20	405
Oriental	5,725	625	62	Nil	350
Presidency Mills Co. Ltd	745	1,000	1,00	Rs. 40	1,220
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,00	Nil	500
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	775
Shamrock	1,250	1,000	1,000	—	25
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,00	—	1,315
Soomerdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	535
Southern India	1,000	500	50	Rs. 15	140
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	332½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	12½	270
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	180
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	551
Vaishnaker Lukhmidhur Co. Mill Co Ld.	950	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,00	1,000	Nil	200
Western India	1,200	1,00	1,000	Nil	690
Wilcox Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—
Union Mills, Ld.	900	1,000	1,000	—	500

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	320
Back Bay Baths	750	50	150	7½	235
Bandra Pier	500	50	50	12	40
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	4,000	100	100	10	103
Bombay Co. New Issue	1,200	2,500	1,500	Rs. 200	5,050
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,265
Bombay Land and Building	1,200	120	100	ex div	70
Bombay Steam Flour Mill	600	50	50	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	50	50	Rs. 75	1,310
Docoan Gin Co.	1,170	10	100	Nil	15
Docoan Paper Mills	1,000	—	500	6 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Metropolitan India Flour Mills	1,500	90	90	Rs. 22	202½
Delhi Cloth & General Mills	2,000	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Gunny Co. Ld.	2,000	100	100	10	16
Indo-Burmese Surrey Ship Assn	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Khangir Bastani & Co. Ld.	2,000	500	100	5 pr. ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 25-12	310
Kurrachee Landing	800	500	200	20	165
Maharanee Manufacturing Co.	2,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcus & Co. Ld.	500	100	100	Rs. 10	91xd
Nagler Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	5
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	170
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	87
Port Canning Co.	5,000	1,000	1,000	19	460
Prices Patent Candle Co.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Rangoon	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Shaw Wallace & Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	580
Standard Oil	2,500	100	100	60	910x
Tanjore & Co.	1,400	100	100	5	90
Telephone Co.	2,440	25	all	5	19xd
			100		
			25		

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	29-6
China Leaf	"	29-4 Nominal,
Pekin. Bar Gold	"	29-0
Do. do. new	"	24-12 "
Australia do.	"	29-3
Bombay do.	"	29-0
Scotch Sovereigns	"	18-4
Do. Double	"	36-4
Bar Silver 17 Setteremes	"	94-0
Do. 17½ do.	"	96-8
Carolus Dollars	"	93 Nominal,
Mexican do.	"	185
Franc pieces	"	310

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE Imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1893-94 up to 8th May are as follows:—

In the month of March 1894.

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	23,75,737	1,07,47,021	1,31,22,758
Exports	55,77,805	7,37,093	63,14,898
Net Imports	32,01,968	1,00,10,018	68,08,150

To the end of the month of March 1894.—(Progressive).

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	3,14,65,300	15,31,47,264	18,46,12,564
Exports	2,50,52,939	1,59,49,082	4,10,01,921
Net Imports	64,12,461	13,71,98,182	14,36,10,643

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1893-94.

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of March 1894	9,30,618	60,711	9,90,329
To the end of the month of March 1894. (Progressive)	89,97,893	4,05,32,758	4,94,60,451

Coins and Examined.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of March 1894	4,26,630	4,03,403	9,30,033
To the end of the month of March 1894 (Progressive)	82,09,037	4,02,27,121	4,84,3615.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sorab Woollen and Cotton Mills Company, Bruce Lane, 3 p.m.
Phillips and Co., Limited, 4 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 6 p. m.
Aryan Social Union. Lecture, People's Free Reading Room, Fort, 8-30 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Colaba (s), from Mouliein; Clan Gordon (s), Glasgow; Dwarka (s), Karachi; and Bancoora (s), Rangoon.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Lord Charlemont (s), for Amsterdam and Peninsular (s), London, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Brahmani entered the dock on Thursday, and the steamers Mahanady and Ikbal yesterday; the steamer Lord Charlemont left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Abana entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Vindobana on Thursday; the steamer Peninsular left it yesterday.

MAHOMEDAN CLUB MEETING.—The bi-annual social gathering of the members of the Mahomedan Club and their Mahomedan friends is to be held, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of June, at Bandora, in Mr. Jeetaker's bungalow.

THEOSOPHIST LECTURE.—Mr. David Gostling will deliver a second lecture at the Theosophical Hall, 37, Hornby Road, at 6 p.m., to-morrow. Subject:—"The Spiritual Life as taught in the Bhagwat Gita, and the Social and Political Evils which its literal Interpretation has caused in India." He will also continue his reading of the second chapter of Sir Edwin Arnold's Metrical Translation of the Gita—"The Song Celestial."

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Major Leard and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 6 o'clock, (weather permitting):—

Quick March	Kneller Hall	Jord Huner,
The Artists	(Cornet Solo)	Kappey,
Valse	The Stars of the West	Montagie,
Selection	Rigoletto	G. Verdi,
Polka	The Bugle Call	May Ostiere,
Galop	Excursion Train	Musgrave.

A PICK-POCKET.—Sumar Jamal, a Mahomedan, having already compulsorily visited the jail on three previous occasions, was, yesterday, charged by Inspector Merchant, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, with the theft of a purse, containing several currency notes, from the pocket of Vulabh, a Guzerati tailor. While the latter was going along Nacoda Street, the accused who had seen him put the purse into the pocket and had followed him, quietly relieved him of the purse. Complainant did not notice the theft, but it was seen by a policeman standing close by, who arrested the accused. The charge having been proved, the Magistrate sentenced him to eighteen months' hard labour.

PHOTOGRAPHERS TO THE VICEROY.—The reputation of Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, of Bombay, Calcutta, and Simla, for well-finished photography is deservedly high throughout India, so that no one will be surprised to learn that the firm have received the appointment of photographic artists to his Excellency Lord Elgin. The Viceroy has recently honoured the firm with sittings with most satisfactory results, to judge from the two photographic copies which have been received by the firm here. The grave and withal kindly lineaments of Lord Elgin have been most faithfully reproduced, and there is little doubt but that there will be a large demand for copies of these counterfeit presentiments of the foremost representative of her Majesty in India. It may also be mentioned that Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd were awarded a diploma and medal at the World's Fair, at Chicago, for portraiture, &c., a distinction gained by no other Indian firm.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF GANJA.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Jemy Licks, aged thirty-seven years, a Native Christian of Madras, at present residing at Oomercary, was charged, at the instance of Dr. N. N. Rago, Abkari Inspector, with having in his possession 120 tolas of ganja without a licence from the Collector of Abkari. On Thursday, the accused was going along Oomercary Road with a bundle in his hand, when he was questioned by a policeman as to what was in it. Accused replied that it contained clothing. But the policeman, who had received some information regarding the movements of the accused, insisted upon opening the bundle, and on his doing so, it was found to contain ganja. The accused, in pleading guilty to the charge, stated that he bought the ganja from two other men, who met him at Coorla. He wanted to sell the ganja, but was arrested before doing so. He was not aware that it was contrary to law to carry ganja. The Magistrate fined accused Rs. 40, with the alternative of three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—Mr. P. Byrne, the deputy coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at Worlee, regarding the death of a woman, named Damyantee, aged twenty-three years, the wife of a carpenter, employed at the Municipal Pumping Station, at Worlee. About eight months ago, deceased had an attack of fever and subsequently became insane, and used to speak incoherently. About two months ago, she was sent to her mother at Bhainder, and having been benefited by the change was brought back to Bombay, about a fortnight since, by her husband. Five or six days after her arrival, she again showed signs of insanity. On Wednesday evening, Damyantee took her meal with her husband, and went to bed. On the following morning, at 4 o'clock, the husband missed her, and reported the matter to the police, and about 7 a. m., the husband while looking in the well, opposite a temple, at Worlee, noticed the body of the deceased floating on the surface of the water. He at once brought a policeman, and in his presence removed the body out of the well. There were no marks of violence. The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by drowning, but under what circumstances there was no evidence to show.

GOA NEWS.—There are loud complaints by the poor people of Quepem against the order for recovering a tobacco tax for the last twelve years. The amount is one thousand rupees per year. These people are very poor, living from hand to mouth, and to exact from them over Rs. 12 for twelve years is an oppression which they regard as unbearable. There is, besides, no justification for the resuscitation of the impost which was abolished by an order of 1st September, 1883, and since then no provision has been made in the annual budget for its recovery. It is not often that retrospective taxes are extorted, specially taxes covering so long a period as twelve years. There is a limitation of five years after which time even Government taxes are not recoverable. It is not conceivable that present circumstances can justify such an order. But the wonder is why a province like Novas Conquestas should be singled out for the impost.—The death is announced, from Portugal, of Mr. Araneho Garcia, Judge of the Supreme Tribunal in Lisbon, and late Judge of the High Court of Goa.—Mr. Thomas Ribeiro, who applied for a lease of the uncultivated land at Damaun, where he had proposed to settle, is to be appointed Ambassador at Rio de Janeiro.—A new superintendent for the Government National Press is coming out to Goa.—The work of the Government Provincial Council, and of the Tribunal of Accounts is much in arrears owing to the frequent indisposition of the Governor-General, and the consequent non-assembling of the Councils.—Chief Justice Pocas Falcao, who lately returned to Portugal, has obtained extension of leave for three months, with the probability of returning again, though it was asserted that he had retired from the Colonial service.

—Mr. Adhuji Hormusjee has been appointed senior deputy to the Subordinate Judge of the Purgana in place of Mr. da Cunha.—For the week ending 19th May last, the earnings of the West of India Portuguese Railway amounted to Rs. 373 per mile, compared with Rs. 418 per mile for the corresponding period last year. The total earnings up to that date amounted to Rs. 2,68,479, as against Rs. 2,83,377 last year.—It is stated that, in October next, imposing festivities will be celebrated in Goa in honour of the Martyrs of Concolim, and that several foreign prelates will be invited to take part in the ceremonies. The nomination of the new Municipal and popular judges is being submitted for the Ministerial approval.—The Industrial Exhibition which was announced to take place in November next, is likely to be abandoned.—On the 4th and 5th instant, a conference of school teachers took place, at Pangim, under the presidency of Mr. B. F. da Costa, the Educational Inspector, about thirty teachers being present.—The street lighting and public roads in Pangim are so bad as to cause grave complaints. A committee, consisting of Dr. C. Alvares, Mr. G. Costa, and Commandant Fonseca, visited the streets and by-lanes of Pangim to recommend measures for sanitary improvement. No report, however, has been given.—On Sunday, the 10th instant, Mr. Constancio Roque da Costa was proclaimed Deputy amidst the popular enthusiasm of the circle of Bardez. His Parliamentary success has created a favourable feeling even among his opponents.—The monsoon has set in with heavy showers and strong winds.

WHEN DOCTOR'S DISAGREE.

BEFORE Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Master, Superintendent of Licences, Bombay Municipality, brought up Haji Ismail Isaac, a buffalo stable-keeper, calling upon him to show cause why he should not provide a proper washing place, erect a box for the deposit of dung, and remove the loft of the stable.

Mr. Kaikhosro Ghamat, barrister-at-law, who represented Haji Ismail, said that he held a letter from the Health Officer who stated that his department was satisfied, and no further demand was required. An inspector of the Health Department, who was present in court, could say that all the necessary requirements were complied with by his client.

Mr. Master put in another letter from the Health Department, in which the Superintendent of the Licences was requested to call upon the man to fulfil the conditions in regard to which he was now brought before the court. Since the receipt of that letter Mr. Master had received no further instructions from the Health Department.

Mr. Byramji Pestonji, an inspector of the Licence Department, was then called and examined. He stated he had visited the stables in question that morning and found that the requirements had not been complied with.

Mr. Master contended that the letter referred to by Mr. Ghamat might possibly refer to some other conditions quite different from those in the present case.

The Magistrate dismissed the case, remarking that the letter produced by Mr. Ghamat conclusively showed that the required conditions had been fulfilled.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BEFORE Mr. T. G. Ritchie, Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality, considered himself justified in recommending the Commissioners to grant the sum of Rs. 10,000 necessary for giving effect to the Health Officer's proposal to experiment largely on M. Haffkine's prophylactic, he has been consulting several prominent medical men in India as to its value. Although such opinions would be purely unofficial, it would be interesting, and probably, in many cases, useful if they could be given to the public after they have served their purpose with the Municipality. Even were some of these views against the probability of M. Haffkine's inoculations being efficacious, much could be learnt from them. On the other hand, it would an additional assurance to the public to find Pasteur's young disciple well backed by the leading professional opinion of India. Such opinion has up to the present been practically silent.

THE inquiry by Major Annesley, Cantonment Magistrate of Benares, in the Shinpur riot case, was continued on Monday, when evidence for the prosecution was heard; and next day was devoted to hearing the evidence of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien as to the injuries sustained by the three deceased and others. Three more sepoys of the 5th Bengal Infantry were identified as among the rioters and have been arrested.

THERE was some excitement caused in Jubbulpore one night last week, when a local banker, named Bunsidhur, was stabbed by a dependant. It is said that the motive for the assault was that the servant, having offended his master, was beaten and turned out of employment. The general belief, however, is that a deeper motive underlies the act. It is thought that a woman may be at the bottom of it. The assailant, who is now in police custody, denies the charge, though he was taken red-handed by other dependants of his master, one of whom he stabbed in the neck before he was captured. Both the wounded men are said to be doing well.

LIEUTENANT OTTO EHLERS, the German explorer, and former Special Commissioner in East Africa, is back again in these parts, being now at Colombo, whence he comes on shortly to India. On his last visit, it will be remembered, that he started, about three years ago, from Kashmir and travelled by horseback through the Himalayas, Assam, Manipur, Burma, the Laos and the Shan States to Tongkin, on a journey of 3,000 miles. This time his intention is to penetrate as far as possible up the Brahmaputra. Mr. Ehlers' last adventurous journey attracted the keen interest of the German Emperor, and before leaving Germany recently he was called upon to read a paper about his travels in the East before the Emperor and Empress in the "Schloss" at Berlin. In the course of this he alluded warmly to the hospitality and kindness shown him by Indian officials, civil and military, from the Viceroy downwards, and by many Native nobles. For some of the latter who facilitated the traveller's journey, he is now bringing portraits of the Emperor signed with his Majesty's autograph as a sign of his Majesty's remembrance of the kindness done to his subject and friend. Mr. Ehlers himself was decorated before starting with the Order of the Red Eagle.

COLONEL A. S. GROVE, D.S.O., having assumed charge of his duties as Assistant Adjutant-General, Burma District, from Major C. G. Adye, the latter has taken up the duties of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, to which he has been appointed to officiate during the absence of Captain T. A. H. Davies, D.S.O.

THE form prescribed by the Board of Revenue in which foreign-liquor dealers in the Madras Town and Saidapet Taluq of the Chingleput District are required to maintain their shop accounts or else render themselves liable to prosecution under Section 56 (b) of the Abkari Act is published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM and a large party who have been shooting very recently in the Pakaal jungles within the Royal preserves have made a large bag, including something like six tigers which have fallen to the rifle of his Highness. That keen sportsman, Major the Nawab Afsur Jung is, we are informed, also one of the party.

ONE Barkat Ali, editor of the *Aftab-i-Hind*, a vernacular paper, published at Jullunder, who was charged with cheating and forgery, has been sentenced by the Political authorities at Khairpur to imprisonment for life. Here are the facts of the case as published in a Lahore paper:—Bakrat Ali came to Khairpur on the occasion of the installation ceremony of H. H. Faiz Mahomed Khan on the *gadi* of Khairpur. The late Mir Ali Murad had desired that his son, Faiz Mahomed Khan, should be put on the throne at his death, but according to rumours it was the intention of the British Government to put the late Mir's grandson on the throne. Bakrat Ali having come to know of this seems to have planned an ingenious scheme, and actually succeeded in getting a diamond necklace, worth Rs. 50,000, from the credulous Mir. Bakrat Ali is said to have produced a document purporting to bear the signature and seal of Lord Lansdowne, to the effect that it was the Government's intention to place the late Mir's grandson on the *gadi*, and not the present Mir, who was installed the other day. This news from Bakrat Ali, strengthened by the above document, appears to have incited the feelings of the grandson as well as of those who were anxious to see him their ruler, and the former immediately referred this matter to the Commissioner-in-Sind, who happened to be at the time at Khairpur, and who promised to find out the truth of the statement at once. Before, however, the authorities had time to apply to the Government of India, Barkat Ali had left the place with his ill-gotten booty of Rs. 50,000. Subsequently the man was arrested under a warrant at Jullunder, where he offered a bail of Rs. 25,000 which was refused, and he was brought under fetters to the Political Agent at Sukkur, who after recording certain acts, has sent him to the Khairpur authorities.

THE locomotive engineers and firemen have their grievances like most other classes, but in their case there appear to be exceptional hardships. While some are talking of the "living wage," the report of the Locomotive Engineers Associated Society points out that in many instances men of their calling only work two or three days a week, and are sometimes not called upon to work even for a day, although they have been waiting in expectancy of being called on at any time during the week. This system prevents men from earning a penny elsewhere to enable them to maintain their families in decency and comfort. They suggest that their wages should commence at 4s. a day, with an increase to 5s. after two years' experience. It is alleged that, in spite of the increased responsibilities of enginemen, with one or two exceptions, no advance has been granted during the last twenty years.

THE Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen are not satisfied with the suggestion of the Royal Society that the Board of Trade should institute medical examinations with a view to testing the freedom of railway employes from what is called "colour-blindness." Several cases have, they declare, come to their knowledge where men have been disqualified by medical examiners, and they have gone to other medical men who have certified them as capable of fulfilling their duties. As practical men, the engine-drivers admit that it is necessary that men who have the safe-keeping of the travelling public in their hands should be able to distinguish the colours they have to work to by night and by day. Millions of people are entrusted to their care every year, and their own lives are of some value. But they believe that the only reliable test that would satisfy the travelling public and themselves is a practical test by the colours of signals they have to work to by day and by night.

A BILL, brought in the House of Commons by Mr Arnold Morley, to define more exactly the privileges of deposit in the savings banks of societies connected with the working classes, has now been issued to members of Parliament. There is a large class of societies with respect to which it is enacted by the Savings Banks Acts that they may deposit up to 100*l.* in the year and 300*l.* in the whole, or, with the approval of the National Debt Commissioners, without limit. These societies are described by the Savings Banks Acts as "charitable or provident institutions or societies," and upon the interpretation of these words there have been differences of opinion from time to time between the Savings Bank authorities and the National Debt Commissioners, and anomalies have thus arisen. The Bill will obviate these inconsistencies of practice by defining more distinctly to what class of societies and funds special privileges of deposit may be allowed. No unregistered societies (except penny savings banks) will be permitted to deposit without limit. Unregistered societies nconected with the working classes or the poor will be allowed to deposit up to 300*l.*; and any questions in relation to such societies will be determined by the Registrar of Friendly Societies. The privileges of deposit by registered friendly societies and industrial and provident societies will not be affected by the Bill.

A RUMOUR has been current, not only on the Continent but in England also, that the match between the Czarewitch and Princess Alix of Hesse was not the orcly matrimonial arrangement which followed upon the Coburg wedding. The names of the Grand Duke Paul of Russia and Princess Maud of Wales are freely coupled by the gossips of all the capitals of Europe. But another and more remarkable prediction (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) is the probable betrothal of a Princess of the House of Orleans—and this can hardly mean any one but the charming Princess Helene, eldest daughter of the Comte and Comtesse de Paris—to the Grand Duke Alexis, the elder brother of the Grand Duke Paul, and only five years junior to the Czar, having been born in 1850. Such an alliance would somewhat startle the Republican allies of Russia.

CORNISH mining is, in the opinion of Mr. Martin, the experienced Government Inspector, in anything but a satisfactory condition. Mining enterprises are started with insufficient capital, and drag along with a few men, regardless of the fact that the dead expenses of management, pumping, and surface labour swallow up a large proportion of the already insufficient capital available. The hopes of striking tin are so dangled before the adventurers that they eke out an existence for the mine over a lengthened period, whereas, if modern machinery was employed, and work gone about energetically, in many cases good mines could be opened out in a comparatively short time. It is this that renders Cornish mining so sensitive to trade variations and depressions, with the result that they can only be looked upon as speculations and not investments. Mr. Martin sees no reason why some of the money which flows into foreign countries for the development of mines should not be kept at home with a reasonable prospect of good investment, if the work were gone about with combined energy and efficient practical and scientific skill.

SINCE Mr. T. C. O'Brien, ten years ago, suddenly made himself famous at Oxford, no Freshman at either University has played such cricket as that shown at Cambridge during the last few weeks by Mr. Frank Mitchell. After making hundreds of runs in College games, this gentleman was given an immediate trial in the Eleven when the serious work of the season commenced, and his performances so far indicate that in him will be found an addition to that long line of brilliant Cambridge batsmen which extends from Mr. Joseph Makinson to Mr. F. S. Jackson. In three matches Mr. Mitchell has made 278 runs, scoring 67 against Mr. C. I. Thornton's England Eleven, 24 and 20 against Mr. A. J. Webbe's team, and, during the last two days, 75 and 92 against Yorkshire—his own country. He has yet to be seen on other grounds than the one at Cambridge before his powers can be exactly gauged, but after what he has already accomplished it will be disappointing indeed if he does not take a very high place.

IN his prefatory memoir to the two volumes of the late Lord Derby's speeches by Messrs. Longman, Mr. Lecky recalls the curious episode which occurred in connection with his lordship in 1862. Prince Alfred having refused the throne of Greece, the idea was for a short time entertained of offering it to Lord Stanley. "If he accepts," Disraeli wrote to his friend, Mrs. Willyams, "I shall lose a powerful friend and colleague. It is a dazzling adventure for the house of Stanley, but they are not an imaginative race, and I fancy they will prefer Knowsley to the Parthenon, and Lancashire to the Arabian plains." To "The Greeks," Disraeli also wrote, "really want to make my friend Lord Stanley their king. This beats any novel; but he will not. Had I his youth I would not hesitate, even with the earldom of Derby in the distance." It does not appear, adds Mr. Lecky, that the proposal ever took a serious form, and if it had been made, there is little doubt that Disraeli formed a just forecast of what would have been the result.

A COMMUNICATION has been received from Professor Th. Thoroddsen, of Reykjavik, the well-known Icelandic explorer and savant, stating that the Polar pack descended on Iceland remarkably early this winter, but again disappeared rapidly, so that there is now no drift ice around the island. He also expresses the opinion that the continual stormy and mild weather which prevailed in Northern Europe early in the spring was due to the then packing of the drift ice in the waters between Iceland and Greenland, and further that entire absence of ice in the latter part of the spring in the lower regions of the Arctic seas not only is the cause of the remarkably mild and dry weather we have enjoyed since March, but that from the same cause the summer of Northern and Central Europe will also be continuously dry and warm. Professor Thoroddsen, in conclusion, predicts heavy thunderstorms about the June solstice, accompanied by much downpour, but not of any duration.

THE silver kettledrums which Queen Victoria ordered for her Prussian Dragoon Guards have now reached Berlin, and they will be presented to the regiment in time for the grand annual spring parade of the Guards, on the Tempelhof Common. It is not improbable that on this occasion additional interest may be added to the great military show by the presence of a deputation of the "Royals," who will go over to take the "commands" of their new Imperial chief.

A CHOIR and orchestra conducted by a Countess, and consisting exclusively of ladies of fashion, will be a novelty which ought to bring a good deal of money into the coffers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, in whose behalf the performance will be given. The idea, we believe, originated with the Countess of Radnor, and it has been warmly taken up by the Princess of Wales, who has promised to be present at St. James's Hall at the concert, which will take place on the evening of June 29. The choir will number eighty ladies, headed by the Duchess of Sutherland, the Countesses of Dalkeith, Romney, and Harewood, the Countesses Valda Gleichen, Cowper, Amherst, and Cairns the Viscountesses Newport and Downe, besides twenty-seven other ladies of title. The orchestra, too, will consist exclusively of ladies, Lady Skelmersdale being first violin and leader of the band, which will comprise 22 first and 20 second violins, 11 violas, 17 violoncellos, and 5 lady performers on that ponderous instrument the double bass. The drums will be played by Miss Helen Coutts-Fowlie, and the Countess of Radnor will wield the baton as conductor. The programme will include a new Suite in D minor for strings, specially composed by Dr. Hubert Parry, who also has added the viola part to the tenth of Boyce's twelve sonatas for two violins, which work will be performed by the whole of the orchestra.

THE Emperor of Russia has granted permission to the Czarewitch to pay a visit to England this month, an arrangement which has caused much surprise at St. Petersburg, because it had been quite decided that his Imperial Highness was to accompany the Emperor to the Caucasus. However, it is doubtful whether the Czarewitch will be able to go to London, but if he does, he will arrive about June 12. He is to stay at Buckingham Palace as the guest of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and will visit the Queen at Windsor Castle after her Majesty returns from Balmoral. The Czarewitch is to remain

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TO

H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENL. of INDIA; GENERAL LORD ROBERTS; H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras.

THE term Optician has long been so recklessly misapplied that the meaning of it has become obscure; probably nine persons out of ten would define it as a spectacle-seller. In Europe the duty of the Optician is limited more strictly than it is in India, to merely giving mechanical effect to the Oculist's definitions, but out here it is essential that he should possess at least sufficient technical knowledge to enable him to define and correct the ordinary forms of ametropia himself. To keep an assortment of Spectacles, more or less tastefully arranged, for the customer to try on and select from, like a pair of boots, is obviously unscientific; most people prefer to be measured even for boots, and how much more delicate a matter is the Eye.

At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for Testing the Sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glass themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability headache, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s, 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having these and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1894.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial man and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,

Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BISN Co's s s Colaba 1,071 tons, Captain C K Browne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein (28th May), with cargo of timber.

THE BISN Co's s s Dwarka, 789 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (13th June), with a general cargo and Surgon-Lt-Col G Ullerton, Surgn-Major Baker-Ascabin, and 60 deck passengers.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Gordon, 1,342 tons, Captain W H Ridgway, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (11th May) via Liverpool, with a general cargo, 825 packages explosives. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's ss Vindobona, 2,989 tons, Captain P. Mersa, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe (10th May), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr E T Hall Captain O T Baker, Mr J H Fish, Mrs Sommerlicht, Mrs Tockson, and 16 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JUNE 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Cant.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Nerbudda	1646	Bolt	Not fixed		M M & Co
G	Taif	878	Hannah	Mauritious		Hajee Cassum
H&J	Avoca	1462	Abbas	Zanzibar		15-6 V Ebrahim & Co
K	Mahanadi	517		Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
L	Brahmani	523		do		do
M	Saturnjee	547		do		do
O	Lindisfarne	1941	Andrew	Not fixed		Tata & Sons
P	Saint Marnock	1951	Shrine	Dunkirk		25-6 K Nixon & Co
Q	Elwick	1577	Steel	Not fixed		Captain

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Cant.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Rosetta	3093	Browne	Not fixed		P & O Co
2	Alberta	2216	Navin	Hamburg		Morrison & Co
3	Manilla	2582	Parode	Genoa		25-6 C Borboro
8	M Baoquehem	2740	Wallisching	China	21-6	A L S N Co
10	Lalpoora	2140	Stone	Calcutta		M Mackenzie & Co
12	W Hall	3230	Mcquirries	Liverpool		E Bates & Co
16	Pondo	1764	Tougye	Amsterdam	14-6	Graham & Co
—	Vindobona	2989	Mersa	Trieste	7-6	A Lloyd's & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Baroda	2207	Doherr	Not fixed	J M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Colaba (s)	Browne	Moulmein, May 28.
	Clan Gordon (s)	Ridgway	Glasgow, May 11.
	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi, June 13.
	Banoocra (s)	Thurston	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	L. Charlemont (s)	Parker	Amsterdam.
	Peninsular (s)	Loggin	London, &c.

The steamer Vindobona, entered for loading yesterday for Trieste, &c.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Alberta (s), 3162, Davis
Werneth Hall (s), 2020, Mc-Quarles
Ikbal (s), 3302, Delargy
St Marnock (s), 1951, Shrino
Pondo (s), 1764, Tangye
Abana (s), 2714, Newell
Manilla (s), 2583, Parodi
Elwick (s), 1577, Steele
Brindisi (s), 2195, Wright
Malwa (s), 1694
Mary Bacquehem (s), 2740, Wallisching
Rosetta (s), 2 39, Brown
Surat (s), 1874, Jephson
Taif (s), 878, Hannah
Lindisfarne (s), 1941, Andrew
Phœnix (s), 1732, Paisley
Avoca (s), 405, Abbas
Baroda (s), 1896, Doherr
Caldy (s), 1960, Lilly
Cascapedia (s), 1842, Kerr
Warrigal (s), 2778
Tarapaca (bq), 495, Kennett

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Rodbreast, Stewart
R I M S Canning, Holland
R I M S Clive Finney
R I M S Elphinstone, Mitchell
R I M S Investigator Oldham
R I M S Nancowry, Dunn
R I M S Warren Hastings, Chandler

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

June.

7	Kola s	Bombay
	Gertor s	Ballenil — Liverpool
	Mikado s	Pickering — Hull via Bombay
8	Bahadur s	Bombay
9	Pemba s	Rothwell — Persian Gulf
	Kapurthala s	Robertson — Bombay
11	Ocampo s	London
	City of Dublin s	Snow — Liverpool via Bombay
	La Seyne s	Blanc — Bombay

DEPARTURES.

June.

6	Acolus s	Westmorry — Havre
	Dwarka s	Tice — Bombay
8	Kola s	Russell — Bombay
	Bahadur s	Keyser — Bombay
11	Pemba s	Rothwell — Bombay
12	La Seyne s	Blanc — Aden
	Kapurthala s	Robertson — Persian Gulf

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S S Lockaley Hall, Collins, Sir C Forbes & Co, for Liverpool
" Gertor, Ballenil, The Bombay Co Ld (got known)
" Mikado, Pickering, Finlay Muir & Co, for Hull
" Ocampo, Price, McIver Mackenzie & Co, for Bombay
" City of Dublin, Snow, Kart Ryrie & Co, for Liverpool

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.

9	Maharaja s	Morgan	Rangoon, May 31
	Malda s	Nash	Moulmein, June 3
	Victoria s	Gearson	Barry Dock, April 8
16	Landaura s	Britton	Cannanore, May 30
	City of Khios s	Kinloch	Glasgow, May 4
	Catherine Apear s	Olifent	Hongkong, May 22

DEPARTURES.

June 10—Steamers Dictator and Africa; ship Saint Mungo.
June 11—Steamers Kut Sang, Congella and Patna

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JUNE 15.

Alexander, Lt, Bo, 3rd L Cavy. on leave, from Deesa.
Aslett, Capt, Bo, 1st Grenadiers, on leave, from Baroda.
Grant, Surgn Capt, Ms, I M S, on furlough, from Madras.

DEPARTURES—JUNE 14.

Brownlow, Lt, Benzal, 39th G R R, to rejoin, to Lansdowne.
Carruthers, Lt Col, Bo, 16th Infy, off leave, to Ahmedabad.
Hutler, Capt, Ms, R A, on leave, to England.
Grant, Surgn Capt, Ms, I M D, on medical certificate, to England.
Sullivan, Lt, Bengal, A V D, on medical certificate, to England.
Robertson, Major, Bengal, 1st Norfolk Regt, to rejoin, to Dagshai.
Aslett, Captain, Bo, 1st Grenadiers, on leave, to England.
Stevenson, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd A and S High, on leave, to Europe.
Probyn, Lt, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England.
Alexander, Lt, Bo, 3rd L C, on leave, to Europe.
Fletcher, Lt, N W R E, on leave, to England.
Wilson, Cap Bo, Durham L I, on leave, to England.
Kellett, Capt, Bengal, the Royal Irish, on leave, to England.
Thellusson, Capt, Bengal, K O S B, on exchange, to York.
Freeland, Lt, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England.
Campbell, Lt Col, Bengal, Ordnance Dept, on leve, to England.
Maitland, Surgn Major, Bo, 1st L, on furlough, to England.
Park, Major, Ms Staff, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY CAPTAIN A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 16th June, 1894.

1. It is notified for information that the Colaba Rifle range will be available to members of the Corps this afternoon. Firing will take place from 4 p.m. to dusk.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut., Acting Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 16th June, 1894.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Corps has the use of the Colaba Range with the Volunteer Artillery this afternoon.

By Order,
(Sd.) C. MOSS, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R.

DIVINE SERVICES.

FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JUNE 17.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral. Agnitter in G.—Hymns 270, 255 and 556.
9-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 447, 196 and 223.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis. Parisian Tones.
Daily Matins at 8-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Celebration.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)

7 a.m.—Matins (Parade Service) and Sermon.—Hymns 4, 257 and the "National Anthem."
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) and Sermon.
Anthem "Enter not into Judgment."
Hymns 550 and 271.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

Service will be held in the John Connon School.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 181, 224 and 49.
Psalm 34.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art).

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 270, 199 and 255.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 285, 195, and 277.
The Offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Pastor, Rev. H. A. Crane, will preach at the Grant Road Church at 8-45 a.m. and at the Bowen Church, Apollo Bunder at 6 p.m. The Sermon upon the Work of the Y. M. C. A. was deferred and will be given at Bowen Church at 6 p.m.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.

(Colaba Causeway.)

8 a.m.—Mr. A. E. Knott.
6 p.m.—Rev. E. Mortimer.
(Byculla, Victoria Gardens.)
9-30 a.m.—Rev. E. Mortimer.
6 p.m.—Mr. A. E. Knott.
(Byculla, Marathi).
10-30 a.m.—Rev. S. Rahator.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 392, 287 and 373.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 332, 237 and 157.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Service and Sermon.—Hymns 373 and 277.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon.—Hymns 249, 278 and 391.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral); Sermon by Rev. Fr. Blecon.
10 a.m.—Whether permitting Children's Service (Choral); Instruction by Rev. Fr. Kershaw.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral); Sermon by Rev. Fr. Gardner. Alms for general expenses.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

Morning—No services.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. & C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Psalm 98 (15-18) tune 94.
Hymns 92, 174 and 293 2nd tune.
Anthem.—"Make a joyful noise unto the Lord."

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

There will be service in the Seamen's Rest near the Prince's Dock, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. All sailors are earnestly invited to attend.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 15.

THE Indian Council allotted 30,000 extra Bills at 1s. 1d. in various places yesterday; and 2 lakhs of Wire Transfers in Calcutta at 1s. 1 1-32d., the latter fetching 1-32d. above Wednesday's regular allotment rate, though the same as was obtained for extra sales. Consols remained at 101; and Indian Sterling Loan at 108¼. Government 4 per cent. Securities were unchanged at £55 15-16. The price of Bar Silver advanced ½d., to 28 11-16d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was 3-8 cent dearer, at 62 7-8 with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88½ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 0 13-16d. French Rentes on Paris were ¼ per cent. higher at 101¼; Paris Exchange on London was a shade easier, at fcs. 25·17.

The weekly Returns of the Bank of England, issued on Wednesday, again showed, at 71 per cent., an increase in the Banks' Reserve compared with the Liabilities. The Bank rate remained at 2 per cent.; and short London Bills at ½ per cent. in the open market.

The London Sheep Skin Sale closed yesterday, with Madras prime quality firm at a decline of ¼d. per lb.; and Bombay skins lower to the same extent. The quantity sold was 720,000 Skins, out of 920,000 put forward at this sale.

Linseed was quoted yesterday at 37s. oif, buyers shipment this or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk. Tone of the market steady.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. The price of ready Mid-Americans remained at 4 1-16d; and Arrivals were unchanged in all positions. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

Quotations for Cotton in New York were virtually unchanged yesterday 7 5-16 cents per lb, remaining the price of ready Mid-Uplands, while September Futures were two points higher, at 7·26 cents.

Here, a moderate business has been done to-day in the staple, in both directions, on the basis of previous rates. Out of the 2,750 bales which have changed hands, exporters have bought 1,900 bales, consisting of 1,000 Virumgaum Ginned, at Rs. 192; 500 Compta, at Rs. 197; and 400 Bhownugger, at Rs. 192-201; the 850 bales taken by the Mills being made up of 500 Barsee, at Rs. 190; 200 Karanja, at Rs. 193; and 150 Dhulia, at Rs. 150-3 per candy.

WHEAT has been taken to a moderate extent for shipment, the tone of the market having been steady at an advance of one anna per cwt. in Delhi. We now quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	4	1	0 per cwt
Do. 85	"	3	15	0 "
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	3	13	6 "
Red Delhi	"	3	5	6 "
Hard Yellow	"	3	13	6 "
Red Ahmedabad	"	3	10	0 "
Hard Red	"	3	8	0 "

SEEDS.—A large business has been reported today in a firm market, and quotations for *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have advanced 1 to 1¼ anna per cwt. as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-12-6 to Rs. 7-15-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 5-15-0 to " 6-2-0	"
Do. do. Cawapore	" 5-14-0 to " 6-1-6	"
Do. Red do.	" 5-9-6 to " 5-13-0	"
Gingelly, White	" 45-0-0 to " 46-0-0	per candy.
Do. Mixed	" 41-0-0 to " 42-0-0	" "

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,223	bales.
Wheat	10,741	cwts.
Linseed	9,424	"
Rapeseed	10,566	"
Poppyseed	974	"
Groundnuts	4,446	"
Castorseed	709	"
Rice	5,447	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but not lower; a little business done for July at last rates.

EXCHANGE opened steadier at 1s. 1d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, for ready and forward, and at 1s. 1d. for three months' sight Credits; but as usual on a mail-day we have heard of but little business passing either way. The amount of Merchants' Bills offering has continued to be very limited; and the enquiry for Bank remittance by merchants has been much the same. From Calcutta we hear that rates ruling there are about 1-32d. higher than those ruling here. Gold has been offering again to-day; but we have not heard of much being reported, as sellers could not obtain their prices; and we quote rates quiet but steady at the close as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 1-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 1 1-8d.	"
France do.	1·98	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 105 1-16 both for Fours, for Money and Account, and remained steady at this level throughout the day, at which also they left off in both positions. 3½ per Cents were quoted, at closing, at 102.

SHARES have been much quieter to-day, and the few alterations in Cotton Mill Scrip have been in buyers' favour. We note a decline of Rs. 15 in Western India; and of Rs. 10 each in Oriental, Queen, and Swadeshi. Khangaum Press Shares are Rs. 100 higher; and Mofussil Press have advanced Rs. 7½. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 75 higher for the first issue.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 5TH TO 11TH JUNE.)

EXPORTS.

Chyebassa s, [Bombay]—970 bales cotton for transhipment for Hamburg, 2,666 cwts oot on unpressed and 965 cwts wheat.
Karagola s, [Bombay]—187 cwts cotton unpressed, 4,762 cwts gingellyseed for transhipment to Trieste, 3,693 cwts wheat and 573 corges skins.
Assyria s, [Bombay]—322 cwts cotton unpressed, 196 cwts rapeseed, 3,161 cwts wheat and 3,000 cwts wheat for transhipment to Hamburg.
Chanda s, [Bombay]—369 cwts cotton unpressed, 1,000 cwts wheat, 4,808 cwts jowaree for transhipment to Aden, 498 cwts rice for transhipment to A

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEATH OF LORD COLERIDGE.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The death is announced of Lord Coleridge (Lord Chief Justice).

TURKEY AND THE CONGO TREATY.

Turkey has not protested against the Congo Treaty but has intimated that Wadelai is an integral part of Egypt notwithstanding any British occupation.

GERMANY AND THE CONGO TREATY.

In the House of Commons, last night, Sir E. Grey announced that Germany contends that the Clauses of the Congo Treaty regarding the strip of territory between Lake Tanganyika and Lake Albert Edward Nyanza require the sanction of Germany.

THE ITALIAN CHAMBER.

ROME, JUNE 14.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Signor Crispi announced further economies including the war estimates, and asked the Chamber to appoint a Committee to determine the economies for the next Budget. The Chamber has decided to appoint a Committee in November.

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

All the Powers, with the exception of Germany, have agreed to a common action in Morocco.

Advices from Tangier state that Mohammed, the elder brother of Abdul Aziz, protests against the latter's accession to the throne of Morocco and has gone to Sus to instigate a tribal revolt.

THE COREAN REVOLT.

The Corean Legation at Washington is informed that the rebellion in the Corea is suppressed, and that the King has not fled to Japan.

The *Times* states that the rebellion in Manchuria is subsiding.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 15.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Siam, with the homeward Indian mails of the 8th instant, arrived here, at 2 a. m., to-day.

THE POLICE ACT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

An important amendment has been proposed regarding the Police Act V. of 1865, and the matter is now being considered by the Government of India.

DESERTION IN THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

The question of desertion in the Imperial Service Troops into Native States has now been disposed of by the Government of India, and it has been decided to have no further resort to legislation in connection with the matter.

THE JHERRIAH EXTENSION.

General rules for the working of the open lines railway have been applied to the Jherriah Extension of the East Indian Railway.

FAMINE IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The latest telegram from the Central Provinces is again extremely favourable, and it is reported that there is now a prospect of the great scarcity there being reduced at once.

CAPTURE OF GUNS IN THE CHIN HILLS.

It is reported that during the last week several small guns were again captured in the Chin Hills from parties proceeding towards the North.

HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS.

Other provinces are now proposing to shortly legislate for the better protection of the Hindu religious endowments, and proposals are now under consideration.

IRRIGATION REPORTS.

Full irrigation reports are now being published by the Government of India. The chief works in Baluchistan during the year 1892-93 were the Shebo Canal and Khudil Khan reservoir. There was a considerable reduction in the charges for revenue establishment, and the reduction generally in working expenses is satisfactory.

The report from Sind is also favourable; the gross revenue derived from the major works being greater by nearly three lakhs than last year.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Military Department.—Captain A. Campbell has been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry.

The services of Colonel Jarret, late Secretary to the Board of Examiners, have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The following admission has been made to the Staff Corps:—Lieutenant A. Kemball.

Colonel Horsford, Chief Commissioner, Andaman Islands, has been granted one year's leave; and Major MacW. Benny for six months.

The following promotions have been notified:—

To be Lieutenant-Colonels—Majors Newall and F. Grey.

To be Majors—Captains Juxon, Jones, Herbert, Ozzard, Collins, Aslett, Peyton, Bayley, Jameson, Adye, Pollock, Fasken, and Beckham.

The following admissions to Colonel's allowances have been notified:—Colonels G. Young, F. Lance, E. Garstine, and E. Watson.

Colonel Jarret, whose services were re-placed at the disposal of the Military Department, has been permitted to proceed to England on furlough, after the expiration of which he will retire from the service.

Mr. R. Nelson has been appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer.

Surgeon-Major Ranking takes over charge as Secretary to the Board of Examiners on the 17th instant.

The regulation to amend the Coorg Land Records and Village Service Regulation has been published.

Forest Department.—Mr. E. Fernandez has been granted two years' furlough.

The treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Servia has been notified.

The following promotions and reversions appear amongst Executive and Assistant Engineers, attached to the Local Administrations:—Messrs. Fagan, Oliver, Stanley, Sukul, Muller, Trapman, Hoernle, Coode, Sutherland, Walsh, Ishwari, Walling, Gilliland, Graffini, Barley, Cox, Light, and Mohan Lal.

The following appointments have been notified:—Mr. W. Connigan, to officiate as Superintending Engineer; Mr. F. Morrison to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Department; and Mr. E. Arundell to be Superintending Engineer.

The following telegraph officers have received temporary promotion:—Messrs. Wallis, Madge, Oliphert, Otyan, and Foord.

It is notified that Mr. C. Hill, Executive Engineer, has been permitted to retire from the service.

Lieutenant W. Waghorn has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, during the absence Mr. J. Wilcocks.

RE-OPENING OF THE INDIAN MINTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 15.

The latest rumour which is without foundation says the *Pioneer*, is that the Indian mints will be re-opened to the coinage of silver at an enhanced seigneorage.

THE MILITARY WORKS COMMITTEE.

General Sanford will give evidence before the Military Works Committee at Simla.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 14.

The City Line steamer City of Perth left here for Bombay this morning.

ADEN, JUNE 14.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Orion, from Trieste left for Bombay, this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady

Good Dhollera 3¼

The Manchester Market has been steady.

...g cent. Consols 101

... Rente 101¼

... Sterling Loan 108¼

... Paper 55 15-16

..... 28 11-16

...land Returns for the week ending ... following results:—Total bullion, ..., £700,000; public deposits, ..., £200,000; other deposits, ..., £500,000; other securities, ..., £100,000; notes and gold, ...200,000. The Bank's reserve ...ilities.

THE BAKR-I-EED FESTIVAL.

AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

Up to the present time no reports have been officially received relating to any riots to-day in the districts.

AT ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 15.

The Bakr-i-Eed celebration passed off in Allahabad without the slightest disturbance of any kind, the city being unusually quiet.

So far no reports have been received from the outlying districts of any disturbances there. The precautionary measures taken by the authorities in Allahabad have been most complete.

AT RANGOON.

RANGOON, JUNE 14.

Rangoon has been quiet to-day, and no disturbance has occurred.

BURMA APPOINTMENTS.

Early in July Mr. Symes takes two years' furlough on account of ill-health. It is thought that Mr. White will officiate. If so, Mr. Copleston will officiate as Judicial Commissioner in Upper Burma, pending Mr. Burgess's return.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 15.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

7th Bombay Infantry—Captain Aplin, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, vice Captain Alban, appointed 2nd-in-Command.

3rd Bombay Light Infantry.—Lieutenant Anderson, 2nd Durham Light Infantry, candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate at Squadron Officer on probation.

The undermentioned Officer is seconded in his Regiment:—Captain Wilson, Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry 2nd Circle, to be Wing Commander, 23rd Bombay Rifles.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to re-appoint Risaldar-Major Raoji Rao Sawant Bahadur, 1st Bombay Lancers, Native Aide-de-Camp on his Excellency's personal staff from 19th June to 1st October, 1894.

Lieutenant Close, Royal Engineers, on submarine mining duty, Bombay, is transferred to Karachi, on temporary duty, during the absence of Lieutenant Weekes, Royal Engineers, on leave.

With reference to Army Order No. 227 of 5th May, 1893, Lieutenant Hancock is directed to rejoin the 28th Bombay (Infantry) Pioneers.

Under instructions from Army Head-quarters in India, Major Rossetter, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, on the Bombay Establishment, has been directed to proceed to Bangalore to take up the appointment of officiating Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, in the Madras Army.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief:—

2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment—Lieutenant Paton, to remain, in England from 11th May to 15th September, pending re-embarkation for India, on completion of his duty.

1st North Lancashire Regiment—Captain and Adjutant Stabb, to remain in England, from 11th May to 11th July, pending re-embarkation for India, on completion of duty.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery—Captain Wood, No. 11 Company Western Division, to England, from the date of embarkation to 1st October, on urgent private affairs.

2nd Gloucestershire Regiment—Captain Lovett, to England, for six months, on private affairs.

SERIOUS BOILER EXPLOSION ON BOARDSHIP.

FOUR PERSONS KILLED.

An accident of a very serious nature took place on board the steamer Mahanadi while off Ratnagiri, on Sunday afternoon, and resulted in the loss of four lives, and serious injury to one or two others of the crew. The full details of the sad disaster have not yet come to hand. The vessel, which belonged to Messrs. Shepherd and Company, left Bombay for Marmagoa, on Saturday, at which time the boiler was believed to be in thorough working order. There was, it is said, nothing wrong with the machinery, and, therefore, no likelihood of a mishap. On Sunday, a day after the Mahanadi left the harbour, the vessel was at high seas off Ratnagiri, when the boiler tube suddenly became out of joint, and hardly had the men working at the engine time to escape, when the steam burst forth, seriously scalding five or six persons, three of whom died on the spot. One of the injured men was landed at Ratnagiri and taken to a hospital at that port, but he never rallied. Of the four men who died in consequence of this shocking accident, two were coal trimmers and two were firemen. All four were native seamen.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.

A MATCH will be played on the Cooperage ground, this evening, between the Rovers and the North Loyal Lancashire Regiment. The kick-off will be at 5-30 p.m. The following are the Rovers' players:—J. J. Rogers, goal; L. G. McFarlane, and J. Longton, backs; N. Catchpole, F. D. G. Derry, and A. J. Brimmal, half-backs; A. Simpson, H. J. Eastwood, E. H. Hickman, J. Simpson and F. Lauder, forwards.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE complement of transport to be maintained at Manipur has been fixed at 313 bullocks.

IT has been decided that the eligibility of paymasters and quartermasters of Volunteer corps in India to earn capitation grant shall in future be dependant on the efficient discharge of their respective duties throughout the year, and not, as at present, on attendance at a certain number of parades.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey: perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Tenoriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Assab-Massovah right.

Mails for Reunion close at Seychelles, midnight, Sunday 17th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 15th June, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	13	7	...	...	22
Teheran	13	7	11 p.m.	...	22
Suez	13	2	35 p.m.	...	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 15th June, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	26	...	1
" Kurrachee	..	16	...	2
" Madras	...	30	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, JUNE 14.

10 p.m. ... 80·1

FRIDAY, JUNE 15.

6 a.m. ... 76·4
10 a.m. ... 79·1
2 p.m. ... 83·4
4 p.m. ... 84·3

A PRINCIPAL effort on the part of Lord Ripon in dealing with the settlement of Matabeleland has been to preserve the rights and perfect freedom of the inhabitants of the territory. In this effort he has been sedulously supported by Sir Henry Loch. We understand that under the settlement the condition of the Matabele will be far easier and more conducive to prosperity than it was during the life of the late King Lo Bengula.

A BERLIN correspondent writes:—The statement that between the State of Prussia and the free town of Hamburg negotiations are pending having for their purpose the cession of the port of Cuxhaven to Prussia, in exchange for Altona which is to be incorporated with Hamburg, is officially contradicted. This denial evidently refers only to the alleged negotiations, and not to the fact that the strong fortification of Cuxhaven and its conversion into a naval port is seriously contemplated. It has been known for many years that German naval authorities regarded this step as desirable. In their eyes the matter has become still more urgent since Heligoland passed into German hands and was strongly fortified; and as the Baltic Canal is nearing its completion. Both doubtless would greatly increase in strategical value were Cuxhaven a war-port, but why Cuxhaven should become Prussian for that purpose is quite incomprehensible. If the Federal Council and the Imperial Diet were to determine to make Cuxhaven a naval port, Hamburg neither could, nor would, raise any objections.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MAY 24.

OWING to the undue predominance of the female element which statistics prove and political economists deplore, not recognizing in it an illustration of Darwin's theory of the survival of the fittest, it has been ordained in these latter days that women must work instead of, or as well as, weep. Work—that is earn their bread like men—of course not quite by the sweat of their brow (to mention such a thing in regard to young ladies, even if true, would be indelicate) but to exchange what used to be expressively called "dolly-idle-stitch"—embroidery, crochet, and handscreen painting—the make-believe to be industrious, for a real business, trade or profession—cooking, doctoring, type-writing, art, needle-work, or portrait painting. This is what the superfluity of she-babies and the tenacity to life of girl-children has brought about. Women are too plentiful—it is a sad fact—and consequently marriage, as a solution to the question "what shall we do with our girls?" is a failure, for the very simple and obvious reason that there are not enough men to go round.

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Of all these employments open to superfluous woman, there is the greatest rush to art. Nine out of every ten mothers recognize in their girls a nice taste for painting. A little while ago they would have discovered in these same daughters a surprising facility for the piano—but that no longer is thought worth cultivating on a small scale—your pianiste like your show strawberries or peaches must be prodigious—must have won gold medals, or she is not worth mentioning. But as to quality in art there is more diversity of opinion. Consequently in the lower grades there is more enthusiasm, more money, more possibilities, more permanent renown for the artist. While the voice of the singer is floating away on the air, the painter's colours may be mellowing into the tone of an old master.

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Crowded as London seems to be with these Raphaels and Canovas in posse, Paris is even fuller. It is in fact the chief seat of the artistic industry; for wherever the manufacture of the artist is begun, sooner or later he or she comes to be finished, polished, and shopmarked in Paris. Once on a time there was but one of these manufactories which turned out artists by the dozen, the score, the hundred. Now there are more than can be counted except by the ever-vigilant eye of the police without whose knowledge nothing not even an insignificant English tourist can sneak into Paris.

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The Academie Delecluse in Notre Dame des Champs is one of the favourite schools of the English art student. There are two large airy and convenient ateliers, which allow choice of models and liberty to work at one figure either for a week or a fortnight as desired. Work begins every morning at eight and continues till twelve; then after an interval of an hour for lunch, four hours' study is given to the costume model—usually a pretty peasant or ballerina, a picturesque old hermit or a gay youth in the dress of, a hunter, a mountebank, or a pedlar.

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The critics at the Academie Delecluse are artists of the Champs de Mars. There is M. L'Hermitte whose fine picture of the "Reapers," purchased by the State is on view at the Gallery of the Luxembourg; M. Callot who exhibited a couple of graceful goddesses this year, and M. Delance, the painter of the charming fresco, or decorative oil-painting which covered one end of a large *salle* in the Champs de Mars. As for M. Delecluse, the proprietor, he occupies a studio adjoining the school, and overlooks the work, offering prizes of arranging *concours* for free studentships for the most deserving pupils. M. Delecluse is a young man, another member of the independent school of painting, who goes in for truth and realism and effects which are strong but not always entirely pleasant.

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Julian's, an older established studio than Delecluse's, has acquired a world-wide notoriety as the art-cradle of Marie Bashkirtseff. The girl-painter of "The Meeting," purchased since her death by the State, and now is in the Luxembourg. Julian's has also the renown of having produced Mdlle. Beaury-Saurel who a few years ago took first place over the heads of the men in the *concours*, and is a constant exhibitor at the Salons. But it is said that M. Julian, the proprietor, does not for all that appreciate women, or think much of their talent. Perhaps he is right—but having had such splendid advertisements for his studio from Mdlle. Bashkirtseff and Mdlle. Beaury-Saurel one would hardly expect to hear he had said: "From the women students I get money—from the men glory."

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Among the artists who visit Julian's studio in the Passage des Panoramas as critics is M. Benjamin Constant, the well-known portrait-painter, whose delightful study of a woman's head at the Salon of the Champs Elysees, the Figaro Salon, and other illustrated papers have made every one familiar. Monsieur Constant is a man of about fifty years of age, tall and stout, with a clever but not in any way artistic head, and a dry practical manner, with just such a modicum of appreciation in the tone of his criticism as will encourage the student to go on a little longer. "*Pas Mal*" "*pa—s ma—l*" he says for the most part. Occasionally he rises to the point of admitting the work is "bien," or even at times a doubtful "*tres bien.*" But on the occasion that I had the pleasure of hearing his criticism, female art was not in the ascendant in his estimation, for he spoke of some painting as "*viande*" and of another as "*degoutant.*"

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It is not altogether for love that these artists are good enough to supervise the work of the students or apprentices to their trade. But it is a well-known fact that the pay is merely nominal, and that they give ungrudgingly an immensity of trouble and time to the very dreary task—for all are not Bashkertseffs or Beaury-Saurels. But the women at least have their teachers sympathy because they are serious or full of determination to succeed if it lies in their power to attain it by hard work and perseverance.

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The young men students have a great deal of the spirit of joking common to the youth of the medical schools. It is told of Julian's young men once when a new student came how they explained to him that M. Julian was too poor to recompense the art professor or critic—but that it was usual for each student after his particular lesson to put something into the artist's hand—a few sous from each, they explained, made up a not inconsiderable sum in the end. The innocent provincial took it all seriously, and when M. Bonguerean had concluded his little talk, slipped rather shamefacedly his little offering into the artist's hand who thanked the boy, but went straight to M. Julian, and told how he had been treated. There was a row of course—the principals were very angry and M. Bonguerean declared that he would never come again if a similar incident occurred. Such a joke does not bear repetition, so M. Bonguerean is still one of Julian's critics.

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The original of all the studios is the Academie Colarossi in the Rue de la grande Chaumiere, a picturesque tumble down old building in an old-fashioned garden decorated with damaged statues and broken casts, the relics of years of artistic work. A steep wooden staircase leads up to the door overhung with wild greenery which gives access direct into the studio where men and women work together at the costume model. The walls are adorned with framed studies, done by generations of students, and sketches and caricatures promiscuously drawn wherever there was space. A glass case of properties and some rush bottomed stools are the only furniture besides the low circular seat, about nine inches high, on which the men students usually squat with their long legs radiating inwards to the round platform on which the model is posed. The other students form an outer circle then, more or less close together according to the number attending the class. Smoking is permitted—sometimes a student bursts out into song—occasionally there are general lapses into gossip. But time is money at these places and on the whole very little is wasted.

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Besides the original building the Academie Colarossi now includes a large life room for lady students comfortably arranged with couches and easy chairs for resting during the intervals of work. The critics at Colarossi's are M. M. Girardot, Gouthiis, and Le Blanc whose work at the exhibitions is well known, and the success of the Academie Colarossi attests the value of their kind interest in the rising generation of artists.

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In the midst of the little English colony temporarily camped around Colarossi and Delecluse's schools there has lately been established a Club or Home, for the English girl-student in Paris has nothing else that she can rightly call a home. There is no feeling of home in the overcrowded pensions de famille, where some of them live, and still less homelike are the great hotels where they are pigeon-holed by night—popping forth in the morning to feed at a cremerie before beginning work, and lunching, dining, and supping at restaurants here and there on the boulevards.

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The Club is intended to supply as far as possible the society and home comfort that is entirely wanting under the conditions in which the art students are usually placed. The greater number of them are quite alone in Paris, many of them have very limited means, and most of them are young and inexperienced, and for want of friends or a pleasant place to spend the evenings, might easily be led to form undesirable acquaintances.

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For a subscription of twenty francs a year, or a proportionately less sum per month, the Club offers the freedom of a pretty suite of rooms supplied with lounging chairs and couches, a library of books and magazines, good coal fires—a rare luxury in France, as well as pleasant society under the supervision of a charming, sympathetic Irishwoman—an artist herself—who is experienced in the wants and ways and wiles of the girl artist in Paris.

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The Club is managed by a committee of English ladies and gentlemen who hope to extend its usefulness next autumn by moving to larger rooms in the neighbourhood. It will then be able to accommodate a limited number of residents—preference naturally being given to those who are most in need of protection and home influence. At the same time while the managers interest themselves in the welfare of the members, the Club is run on undenominational principles. No question is raised as to religion, politics, or nationality, no special qualifications indeed, so far as I understand, are required, except to belong to the superfluous sisterhood of unattached women and to be clubable.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, MAY 25.

I HAVE got a Western paper—an American paper of the Far West. It has been sent to me by an unknown friend. You have no idea what a quantity of news this paper contains—quite curious things which do not appear in our papers. For instance, we learn from these columns that there at present flourishes in Texas and Mexico, for he crosses the frontier from one to the other State as so disposed, a person who is called "The Faith-Christ," or "The Saint." His earthly, Chrisom name is Don Pedrito, from which we gather that he is of Spanish, or Spanish-Indian, extraction; he performs miracles daily; he heals multitudes. In another part of the world there are people entirely occupied, as we learn from this journal, in making other people miserable. It is a charming occupation, and one which effectually dispels *ennui*. All you have got to do is to get a piece of your enemy's hair. You then put it into a little statuette of dough, or perhaps putty would do. Then you stick pins into your statuette, and wherever the pin sticks your enemy feels the most excruciating pains possible. Nothing can be more diverting than to see him wriggle and squirm. This pastime, as we all know, used to be popular among our foremothers, who were very great with a bit of wax and a pin. The game is now practised, we are told by this authority, among the northern Chinese, who preserve so many delicacies in torture and revenge. Imagine yourself, dear reader, with your dearest enemy absolutely in your power. He sits in his study, perhaps devising some new act of animosity against yourself. "Ha!" you say, with a winning smile. "Toothache! You have never yet, dear enemy, rightly understood what toothache may mean. Try the effect of this pin." In your mind's eye you see him tramping up and down, raging and roaring, hand on jaw. "Or Lumbago. You will be astonished at the effects that may be produced by lumbago. I stick in another pin. Now try to get up. How's that for torment? Eh?" And yet there are people who complain that life may be dull! Not while there is left a bit of dough and a pin. Brothers in boredom, get that lock of hair and that bit of dough and that pin, and enjoy yourself. There is more news in the paper. We read of a Cincinnatiman—his immortal name is John Carrol Junior—who has invented a flying machine of a practical and workable kind. There can be no doubt about it, because the inventor says that he has been four years at work upon it, and declares that he has tried it, and that it is successful. One night, for instance, when nobody was looking—this is his own statement, and must therefore be accepted—he set his machine going and flew triumphantly fifty feet high with it. Before giving it to the world, however, he is going to improve it so as to get eighty miles an hour out of it; he will not be satisfied with anything less than eighty miles an hour! When his improvements are complete, he will publicly exhibit the machine, and will fly before admiring hosts at that astounding velocity. The only other piece of news likely to interest us is that Miss Dollie Capps has received a "Surprise Party," and that everybody passed a most enjoyable evening with music and dancing. I do not quite know how they manage a Surprise Party out there, but if any Surprise Party were to arrive at my respectable villa, and propose to have music and a dance when I wanted to go to bed, there would be another and even more unexpected Surprise. Miss Dollie Capps, however, is reported, as we have seen, to have liked it. All these interesting pieces of intelligence I have got out of this Western paper.

A London clerk writes to the paper explaining that, although a Conservative, he will have to vote for the other side if the Conservatives defeat the new graduation of Income Tax. It is an open, truthful letter; it expresses the opinions of perhaps—but I hope not—millions. It frankly, even brutally, assumes, acknowledges, and avows that there is no such thing as patriotism, love of country, regard for the commonweal, principle, honour, or conscience; but that one must sell one's vote to the highest bidder. "Relieve me of my little bit of Income Tax," says the clerk. "It means 20s. by the year. Do this, and my vote is yours. I offer myself—my vote—my conscience—my patriotism—my honour—for a single pound a year. Better 'value' for your money you never had before." The representatives of the Welsh Nonconformists say in exactly the same spirit, "Disestablish the Church, then we will vote for you. We sell ourselves, our conscience, our principles—who knows?—even our souls for Disestablishment." The Home Rulers say, also in the same patriotic spirit, "Give us Home Rule. Then we will vote for you. We sell ourselves for the Home Rule Bill." So with the Temperance people; so with every "cause," big or little. To gain their ends—their little insignificant ends—they will vote for all, swallow all, and follow all, whether the Empire is ruined and its wealth destroyed or not. There is a chapter or two in a book which might be very usefully studied by some of us, written by one Gibbon, in which he describes how the voters of the time—the Praetorian Guards—used to put up as Emperor, one after the other, the man who paid the highest price, cash down, for the dignity. The results were, as we all know, disastrous in the highest degree to the Empire of Rome. What is our practice but an exact imitation of that instituted by the Praetorian Guards? Our people put into power, and promise to keep in power, the dozen men—representing the Roman Emperor—who promise and pay the most. It seems indeed a humiliating outcome of Freedom and Representation by the People.

Among the Praetorians were some who boasted of being honest men. That is to say, they took their bribe, and stood by their Emperor. The same definition of honesty can now, I suppose, be applied to the Anglo-Saxon race. "This man," said an American politician speaking of a friend, "is as honest as any man in town. He is white, he is. You need never be afraid of him beating you; he is honest to the backbone; when you buy his vote you may be sure he will do as he promises. If he happens to find out that he cannot carry out his contract, why, he won't pocket your money and say nothing. No, Sir, he will give your money back to you every time. And that is what I call an honest man."

Suicide among the young is rather a gloomy subject; one would prefer not to talk about it. Still, there is a good deal of it about, or else our attention has been called to it more often than is desirable. My own theory is that suicide, from the very causes which lead to it, must take place more often among the young than the old. The emotions, passions, disappointments of the young are far stronger than those of the old. Everyone can remember how a child feels things, how desperately miserable a child may be. The world grows suddenly black and dark; there is no longer anything to hope or to desire; one is of no consequence—it is the most heart-rending of all miseries for a child to feel itself of no consequence; nobody loves the miserable child. Death, however, does not occur to a child; he does not know what suicide means. Otherwise, I fear, no one would get past the age of six. Later on, think how love sometimes possesses the whole soul of a young man; when he is older he is no longer capable of such worship; he knows—unfeeling wretch!—that woman is not a goddess—or, if she is, that there may be many goddesses, and he becomes idolatrous, polytheistic. Think again, what failure may mean to a young man. He writes a novel; no one will publish it; he writes a play; no one will produce it. If his book is published, it dies unread; if his play is produced, it is damned. What balm—what consolation—what solace for the lover robbed of his goddess, the maiden robbed of her lover, the author despised, the dramatist hissed off the stage? Then the world is black; one is of no consequence; nobody cares for the miserable. Let him sit down and write a farewell letter to a heartless world. It is done. The fatal drug if you please. And a medicine glass. Alas! Poor young suicide!

I have always believed from experience and from information that the average working man of London does not buy books. Someone will write, most probably, and explain that this is an absurd statement, and that it proves my general inaccuracy, because he, or she, knows one working man who does buy books. Therefore, I repeat, I speak of the average working man. If three working men in every fifty can be proved to buy books habitually, still the average man does not. However, I have just learned that there has arisen of late a new-born thirst for reading, which may cause in its development a modification of his proposition. In a certain part of London there are young working men's rooms where there are cupboards full of penny novelettes; the men buy them, and read them eagerly, they call them "penny bloods." It is not very good for the imagination to be stimulated by a "penny blood;" but it is good for imagination to be fed somehow, and even a "penny blood" is not generally poisonous. The time will come when the novelette will cease to satisfy; then we shall want something better. So the taste for reading will grow, and with it will arise the desire to possess books. Things look brighter already for the sight of that cupboard full of "penny bloods," and for the glimpse of the change in the mental condition which it signifies. We must all make a beginning; and we may be very sure that no man who begins with the penny novelette will remain there. Also we may remember, for our consolation and our hope, that the working lad begins as the child on the level above him begins—with a story-book.

THE BAKR-I-EED FESTIVAL.

PEACEFUL TERMINATION.

THANKS to the admirable arrangements made by the Commissioner of Police, the Mahomedan festival of Bakr-i-Eed—in connection with which some apprehensions regarding the public tranquillity were entertained—terminated peacefully yesterday. This happy result was not arrived at, however, without anxious and well-planned preparative measures; assurances of peace given to the shop-keepers and citizens, and much personal trouble and care on the part of the Commissioner of Police and those who assisted him in the discharge of his onerous duties. Mr. Vincent and his deputy were out on Wednesday night making the final preparations and visiting the principal police posts, and remained in the town until an early hour on Thursday morning. During the whole night most vigilant precautions were kept up, the police superintendents and the European officers being on the alert all the time. After going through the principal divisions of the town, and satisfying themselves that all necessary precautions were strictly maintained, Mr. Vincent and Mr. Gell spent Thursday night at the Crawford Markets. From 5 a.m., yesterday, they were again on the alert, looking to the proper disposition of the police and the troops.

Even if there had been a disposition on the part of unprincipled persons to create disturbances, the elements would have been against them. It was raining in regular monsoon fashion long before daybreak, and the downpour continued almost all the forenoon without intermission. Twelve special cars were provided by the Tramway Company at four o'clock in the morning to convey the British soldiers—230 in number—who were told off for duty to the native town. They were conducted to their respective guard-posts by the Police Superintendents of different divisions. The thirty men of the Bombay Lancers arrived shortly afterwards, and were quartered in a shed at the Crawford Markets.

As one passed through the principal streets yesterday forenoon, he could hardly fail to observe everywhere indications of peace and tranquillity, and a desire to maintain friendliness between the Hindus and Mahomedans. The Mahomedans, dressed in holiday costume, were quietly passing through the streets or sitting in groups in their shops and places of business. No thought of a disturbance of the peace seemed to cross their minds. Indeed, in some places, they sat and chatted merrily in the shops of Hindu grain-dealers and Hindu grocers in their neighbourhood, showing every mark of friendliness and familiarity, and wondering why the authorities had made such very elaborate preparations as they noticed in their midst. A few timid Hindu cloth merchants in Bhendy Bazaar had kept their shops closed in the forenoon, but they doubtless felt ashamed, their own timorousness when, on re-opening their shops later on, they observed that other Hindu traders in their locality had shown greater confidence by keeping their places of business open all day. The Mahomedans appeared to be in a mood to enjoy the festival right well. Merry-go-rounds had been erected opposite the Crawford Markets, in Grant Road, and Falkland Road, and other places for their amusement; and they were freely patronised by the holiday-makers throughout the day. The day being observed as a public holiday the mills and manufactories were closed, but there did not seem to be more Hindus about than usual, the labourers having been warned to remain at home.

It was thought in some quarters that as it had been so loudly proclaimed that the public peace could not be broken such elaborate preparations to preserve tranquillity were superfluous; but those who know how easy it is for a single *budmash* to fan the smouldering embers of the fire of strife into flames must acknowledge that the authorities would have been found wanting in their duty had they failed to make adequate preparation for any contingency that might arise. As we pointed out, yesterday, religious fervour amongst the followers of Islam always runs high on the occasion of the Bakr-i-Eed, when thousands of animals are sacrificed in Mecca, the sacred city, whither tribes of Mahomedans go up. Their co-religionists in other parts of the world and especially, in India, also slaughter cattle at the "Eed of Sacrifices." The slaughter took place in the morning, but was unobtrusively conducted in private. The Commissioner of Police was able, by nine o'clock, to telegraph to Lord Harris—who had expressed a desire to be fully informed as to what was taking place—that the sacrifices had nowhere been attended with disorder. During the forenoon Colonel French, Commanding the Bombay Division, visited the military guards, and was informed that all was well.

The European police officers and the native sepoys were distributed in all parts of the native town in a very discriminate manner. Some mischief-makers had spread a false rumour that the Mahomedans had determined to sacrifice a cow in the midst of Bhuleshwar, the fortification of the orthodox Hindus. Base and unfounded as the rumour was, it was calculated to stir the hearts of orthodox Hindus, but, fortunately, it gained no credence even amongst the ignorant masses, who were assured by the Commissioner of Police that the Mahomedans did not intend to do anything which might tend to offend their religious susceptibilities. Nothing was left undone by the police to secure good feelings between the two communities. Mr. Vincent and Mr. Gell, on coming out, at five o'clock, in the morning, drove through many parts of the town, assuring the people of their safety, and at the same time cautioning them to maintain peace and order. The police patrolled the streets till evening, and everywhere peace and order reigned supreme. The Jumma prayer was held in all the mosques in the town. The Mahomedans began to arrive in the Jumma Musjid for prayers at eleven o'clock, and the prayers lasted for nearly two hours. The attitude of the worshippers was quiet and gentle. The mosque was filled to overflowing, and it is said that such a large congregation has seldom assembled therein. The Mahomedans all wore gala dress, so that the scene at the musjid was a very picturesque one. The police sowars stationed outside, under Superintendent Grennan and Inspectors Wilson and Standford, were very vigilant, and the European troops remained all day in the Crawford Markets ready to render assistance. When the clock struck one, all eyes were anxiously turned to the musjid, from whence the worshippers came out very quietly, one by one, and proceeded to their homes.

An instance of foolishness on the part of a few thoughtless Hindu lads may here be mentioned. A large number of people, mainly Hindus, collected outside the musjid, an indiscreet proceeding which threw extra labour on the police. When the Mahomedans emerged from the musjid, a few Hindu lads foolishly cried out "Aya, aya" (they are coming; they are coming). Some passers-by being frightened at the cry took to their heels, and this caused a momentary scare. On the occasion of a festival of this kind, it would be more discreet on the part of people belonging to rival communities not to gather round the mosques or temples as the case may be, lest they unintentionally give cause for provocation to the other side. In this instance had not the police run up to the frightened people, and assured them that their apprehension was false, a serious panic might have ensued.

The police and military arrangements were carried out exactly as detailed in our yesterday's issue. At the time of prayer, Mr. Vincent, Mr. Gell, Superintendent Brewin, and Rao Saheb Morar Rao were present near the Jumma Musjid. Inspectors Roberts and Nelines with several other police officers were stationed in the Crawford Market. Inspectors Butterfield and Holdway and others guarded the northern part of the town, while Inspector Briscoe with several other officers was placed at Colaba, Inspector George being stationed at Pydhownee, while Superintendents MacDermott and Sweeny guarded their respective divisions. The attendance of the worshippers at the other mosques was also very large. The afternoon and evening being fine, Mahomedans, in holiday attire, promenaded in various places of public resort, the largeness of their number at the Apollo Bunder being especially noticeable.

THE directors of the Manchester Ship Canal, in their address to the Queen, made special reference to her position as Duchess of Lancaster. The connection of the Crown with the Duchy (says the *Echo*) goes back to the days of Lancastrian kings. "Old John of Gaunt, time-honoured Lancaster," the youngest son of Edward III., married a lady who was heiress to the Duchy. His grandson, Henry IV., obtained an Act, by which the inheritance of Lancaster should be held by him and his descendants separate from the Crown lands, and this arrangement still exists. Parliament has no control over the revenues of the Duchy, which have greatly increased of late years. At the beginning of the reign the Queen derived about £10,000 a year from the Duchy; at the present time she receives about £50,000.

A TELEGRAM from Florence to the Paris *New York Herald*, says that "Ouida," the novelist (Mlle. de la Ramee), has been sold up. "Not every one," says the writer, "knew under what difficulties Mlle. de la Ramee had been labouring, and the forced sale of her goods created the greatest interest, and many are very sorry for her, as she is now lonely, friendless, and unhappy. Her fairy surroundings, her collection of obj

A system of drainage is popularly supposed to mean a system of pipes or channels under the ground, but Dr. Weir reiterates what he has pointed out for years —that in a great part of the Island of Bombay, it is not a question of pipes or any system of drainage, but a question of any channels for the removal of liquid refuse from the habitations of the people. As the Health Officer has so often insisted—" drains, be they closed or be they open, are urgently needed to carry away the water brought into the island." The evil is in the very nature of things a growing one. In the five undrained districts of Sewree, Sion, Mahim, Worlee, and Parel the average number of deaths in the last five years was 2,205, in 1892 the mortality exceeded this average by 677 persons, while in ten large drained districts the disparity when the respective populations are taken into consideration, was much less striking. Numerous other figures are given in tabular form, and go to prove that mortality especially from phthisis, fevers, and diseases of the respiratory organs—is highest in those districts which are most lacking in drainage. To the statistics thus given Dr. Weir makes this reservation : " It must not be understood that I, by calling a district drained, approve of, or recommend the drainage of that district. For instance, the Fort is a district that has been drained, but it is a district, much of the house drainage of which must be condemned. By drainage I only imply that there are channels to carry liquid refuse, to which drainage from buildings through other channels is conducted."

The value of the tables given is disturbed by three conditions; the fluctuation and migration of population from district to district ; uncertainty as to the exact cause of death ; the waste of water and washing and splashing of water inside dwellings where there are traps or wells, for though there may be drainage in a district, the system of drainage will not and cannot prevent dampness inside a dwelling where water is being continually splashed near the water taps. Still the figures may be taken as a very fair indication of the risk to health caused by the want of drainage. From pthisis and diseases of the respiratory organs the increase in the total mortality in 1892—a particularly unhealthy year—was 14·9 per cent. ; in insufficiently drained districts it was 23·30 per cent., and in undrained localities 28·92 per cent. Dr. Weir thus summarises the conclusions to which the facts and figures given above bring him :—That there is a great balance of water between the quantity delivered into the island and the quantity pumped out. That the records of the waters of the soil show an abnormally high level. That evidences of dampness may be observed either outside dwellings or within dwellings. That sullage may be seen in ditches or in streams even by the sides of public roads. That the mortality is generally highest in the district having the fewest and most imperfect channels to remove the liquid refuse and waste water.

In forwarding this very important document to the Municipality, the Municipal Commissioner says that he entirely concurs with the Health Officer as to the paramount necessity of extending the sewerage system with all possible expedition. The Colaba and Umarkhadi sections have been taken in hand, and it is hoped that proposals for the sewerage of the Mazagon and Parel drainage district and the Old Race Course district will be before the Corporation during the present year.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT TO A RETIRING OFFICER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, JUNE 12.

MR. G. C. AITKEN, the head-master of the Akola High School, retired from the service on pension on the 30th ultimo. A valedictory meeting was held in the Town Hall here.

European, Hindu, Mahomedan, and Parsee gentlemen in the station were present. More than two or three hundred persons were standing in the compound of the Hall. When Mr. Aitken, accompanied by Mr. R. D. Hare, arrived he was escorted by the reception committee and various other gentlemen and officers to his seat on the dais.

Mr. Narayan Kashinath Date, B.A., a distinguished and rising pleader of the local bar, addressed the meeting on behalf of the public in English for nearly three-quarters of an hour extolling the merits of the gentleman leaving them. He said that the hero of the evening in spite of his hard service in the hottest part of the country, retires in disappointment and neglect. He then gave an estimate of the teacher in general as the highest of all artists, since the material he works upon is the mind. Mr. Aitken was the highest of this noble class so far as he was aware. (Prolonged cheers.) He briefly summarised Mr. Aitken's past life. His father came to this province, two years after Mr. Aitken's first appointment to the head-mastership of the Amraoti High School in 1856, as the Educational Inspector. He was the head-master of the Mission School in Bombay. Mr. Date then turned to Mr. Aitken as a teacher and to his quality of mind. He also spoke upon the influence they also upon the character of his pupils. As that was an occasion for an undenominational speech, but for drawing for us some useful lessons from the character of the gentleman who has left emphatically a mark in which he could not but refer to the most prominent trait in his character. What little he had saved in India, in a thankless and unappreciated service over twenty seven years on almost the same salary was lost in the old age, sinking prospects of a bright future only to share the ruin of the Agra Oriental Bank. On great was his mastery over his nature and mind that he never mentioned this misfortune to anybody. This calmness, this contentedness always brought to his mind the greatness of Nelson who, when he lost by strange coincidence his share in the distribution of the captured booty of Culloden never mentioned the accident to anybody. Mr. Date told the people that if Southey's authority could be doubted, the instance of Mr. Aitken with whom we were in so much contact will clear up any doubts. Mr. Aitken came to India as a boy of twenty-three, and now goes an old man. Yet the graceful charms of his mind must necessarily have been greater, and the vigour he may have lost in disappointment and neglect may be regained and long enjoyed by ease and rest. Mr. Date told of the various instances of his considerateness, contentedness, and dwelt principally upon his self-sacrifice to the department. He then most systematically brought out the change the department has made since its opening to the present day. He was the next officer to the Director of Public Instruction.

After Mr. Date concluded his English speech Mr. Vyankat Rao Desai, another distinguished and one of the most prominent members of the bar, rose to address the gathering in Marathi. He was Mr. Aitken's student for a few months. He fearlessly referred to various intrigues which were practised against him. He declined to express his opinion either one way or other. He asked what Mr. Aitken had done to merit such honour. He answered he had contributed towards the regeneration of our children.

Mr. Aitken, in his reply, spoke for about half-an-hour. He was deeply affected when he referred to his disappointment. He paused and at length he continued. His consolation would be the inward consciousness that he conscientiously did what was expected of him.

Mr. Hare unveiled Mr. Aitken's portrait, about which Mr. Date had said " we great is our desire to see him among us that we have got his likeness portrayed."

After the distribution of the usual pan-supari, attar, &c., and after a cordial vote of thanks to the president was awarded on the motion of Rao Saheb Deorao Vinayak, the proceedings terminated.

FIRE AT THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

SHORTLY after 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, another fire broke out in the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Mills, situated at Girgaum Road, and of which Messrs. Khatao Mackonji and Company are the agents. This makes the second fire in one week, a similar outbreak having occurred at the mills, on Wednesday evening. A peon in the employ of the mills, while taking his usual rounds in the mill premises, yesterday mor ing, noticed volumes of dense smoke emanating from the mixing room, in the west side of the mill premises near the Scott's Stables. The peon raised an alarm and a donkey-engine of the mill was immediately set in motion. The different fire-brigade stations were communicated with, and the steamers from Byculla, Gowalia Tank, Pydhowree, Chinchpogle, and Fort promptly repaired to the scene, but their services were not required as the automatic sprinklers had already commenced working. Mr. Nicolls, the head of the fire-brigade, arrived on the spot, but finding that the automatic sprinklers were sufficient to cope with the outbreak, ordered the steamers to be returned to their respective stations. The flames were brought under control within half-an-hour after the outbreak by the sprinklers, five of which were in the room. As the time of the outbreak there were in the room a large quantity of No. 10 mixing cotton, waste-cotton, and a few pucca bales of cotton, all of which were damaged either by fire or water. The cause of the outbreak has not yet been ascertained. The damage is estimated at Rs. 15,000—the loss by water being greater than by fire. It should be stated that the sprinklers used with such good effect for putting out the flames were the Welter improved patent automatic sprinklers, of which Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee and Co., engineers, are the Bombay agents.

ACTION AGAINST A BOMBAY FIRM IN CEYLON.

IN the High Court, at Colombo, a suit was brought by the Singer Manufacturing Co. against the Sewing Machines Co., Ld., of Colombo, who have their head office in Bombay, to restrain them from using a signboard similar to the one put up by the Singer Manufacturing Co., at their place. The plaintiffs affirmed that this was calculated to deceive many, and had deceived one Quarter-Master Mullinger, of the s. s. Bradices, into the belief that defendants' was the agency of the Singer Manufacturing Company. Defendants thereby passed off one Siedal hand Naguma's machine to him as a genuine Singer's machine. Judgment was given for perpetual injunction with damages in the sum of Rs. 10 and costs.

THE WEATHER.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Dwarka, which arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Karachi, under the command of Captain J. C. Tice, encountered strong south-westerly winds with heavy sea and frequent rain squalls.—The Clan Line s. s. Clan Gordon came in yesterday, from Glasgow and Liverpool, under the command of Captain W. H. Ridgway. She met strong s.-w. monsoon with high sea.—The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Vindobona, which came in harbour, on the 14th instant, from Kobe, under the command of Captain P. Mersi, reports having experienced in the Chinese Sea south-westerly wind, and from Penang to Bombay strong s.w. monsoon.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

EVIL AND REMEDY.

MR. F. ATKINSON of the Finance Department writing in the *Englishman* thus reviews the currency question,—the disease from which the Indian Currency is suffering, its resultant consequences, the remedy proposed, and the effect and advantages of that remedy. The disease, he says, is, a gradually shrinking rupee, accompanied by the dangerous factor of " uncertainty," and he then proceeds.

The causes are (1) a non-automatic currency ; (2) a mistaken method adopted for the payment of India's gold debt ; and (3) the two are assisted by inconsistent procedure, and a want of confidence. The system guards against a rise above a certain point, but provides no immediate remedy for a fall, and the sale to the highest bidder of " Council Bills " places an enormous financial power in the hands of the Exchange Banks, and enables them to run Exchange down at their pleasure, whilst the want of confidence prevents an automatic working of trade.

The result is that we may expect a deficit of some 7½ crores during the present year, and even if the rupee falls no lower than 10d, our Finance Minister, in his next budget, will have to provide about 14 crores of revenue in addition to the present year's provision. Looking still further forward, possibly by 1st April 1896, should the rupee fall to 7½d., (20d. an ounce) the limit assigned for bullion point some years back by Professors Austin and Suess, the additional revenue necessary will approximate 28 crores. The remedy proposed for immediate adoption is in brief as follows :—

1. The three Presidency Banks in India to be amalgamated, and a branch to be established in London.

2. A Government loan of £23,000,000 to be obtained in London, of which £15,000,000 to be lodged as a Government Reserve in the London Branch, and £8,000,000 to be remitted to, and held in India as a Reserve.

3. So-called " Council Bills " to be abolished, and Silver Bills on India to be obtainable from the London Branch, for any amount, at a fixed price, and Gold Bills on London to be similarly obtainable from the Bank in India, or from any of its Branches.

4. The rate to be fixed in each case at the outset to approximate the market rate, and to differ from each other only so far as specie exports and import points differ in like cases in other countries.

5. The Government of India to be vested with powers to gradually raise the fixed specie export and import points at such times as it may consider fit or desirable, and up to a fixed limit of say 16d. or 18. to the rupee.

6. The Government of India to be vested with powers to increase the import duty on silver, or to melt down rupees and offer for sale as bullion, or to adopt any other necessary or precautionary measure it may consider desirable, should any occasion arise for the exercise of such powers.

The last condition is only a precautionary one, and would probably never be required to be put into force.

The effect of this remedy would be that it would modify the present method of payment of India's Gold debt in such a manner as to remove, under any ordinary circumstances, the possibility of the Exchange Banks intering with the rates fixed. The explanation of this is simple. Exchange Banks have to cover themselves in England and India in all their transactions, and in each case retain a margin of profit. If, under the proposed scheme, they endeavoured to undersell the Government rate in London, they would find that they would be unable to obtain cover in India, as the Government rate there, would be more advantageous to the merchant than that of the Banks, and thus their transactions would become unprofitable and could not be continued.

The remedy would also render the Currency automatic. If the Currency became redundant, the rate of discount in India would be low, and the Gold Reserve in London would fall below its minimum. This would be remedied either by the sale of the Gold Reserve in India to the extent necessary, or by the despatch of such portion of it as necessary to recoup the Reserve in London, and in either case its place would be taken by current rupees, which would accordingly contract the Currency to the point required.

If the Currency became contracted as indicated by a high rate of discount in India, and an increase to the minimum Gold reserve in London, the excess of the minimum of that Reserve would either be sent to India to replace the rupees in the Gold Reserve there or be employed in the purchase of silver bullion for coinage in India, whichever was desirable or necessary, and in either case the contraction of the Currency would be reversed.

The advantages are (1) it is founded on the principles which govern gold standards in other countries ; (2) it is on a gold basis, and of a nature to inspire confidence ; (3) as an exchange remedy it is practically infallible ; (4) the apparent cost is small, and ridiculously insignificant as compared to the pecuniary gain that would be derived in the payment of the gold debt ; (5) it involves no appreciation of gold, as the bulk of the gold required at the outset would remain in England, and (6) it removes the factor " uncertainty," and assures the natural automatic working of trade.

THE LATE LORD COLERIDGE

THE Right Hon. John Duke Coleridge, F.R.S., D.C.L., Lord Chief Justice of England, whose death is recorded to-day, was recently described as a brilliant example of the bad apprentice, who " pens a stanza when he should engross." Like his illustrious predecessor, Sir Alexander Cockburn, Lord Coleridge never really cared for law. Literature and politics, music and art, rhetoric and religion, held a much higher place in his mind and taste than the profession of which he was so distinguished an ornament. He started, as a biographer told us only the other day, with great natural advantages. The son of an excellent Judge, he grew up among lawyers and Churchmen, until he became a sort of Churchman and a sort of lawyer himself. A silvery voice, a youthful utterance, a gift of expression hardly surpassed among his contemporaries, a Balliol Scholarship and an Exeter Fellowship were distinctions which a thin volume of hardly acknowledged verse could not outweigh. Nor was the youthful scholar and orator ignorant of his own attributes and claims. It is said that after a college examination Dr. Jenkyns, the famous Master of Balliol, addressed him as follows: "Mr. Coleridge, I have a very high opinion of you. Your tutor has a high opinion of you. Everybody in the college has a high opinion of you. But nobody has such a high opinion of you as you have of yourself." At the Eton Debating Society familiarly known as " Pop," John Duke Coleridge, according to the testimony of his school-fellows, spoke as well as he ever spoke afterwards. There are born speakers, and made speakers. He was born. At the Bar he achieved early and brilliant success, not so much by legal acumen as by genuine eloquence, and the power of manipulating juries. His cross-examination of the Tichborne Claimant was pronounced by critical experts to be a comparative failure. But his speech for the defendant, the rightful owner, though unfortunately long, was absolutely conclusive, and no rational man who took the trouble to read it could doubt that the plaintiff was a rank impostor. In the House of Commons Mr. Coleridge, with one conspicuous exception, was not successful. His manner did not altogether suit the place, and he was apt to be overawed by Sir Roundell Palmer. He was always a thoroughgoing and consistent Liberal, mainly, no doubt, from principle and education, but partly also from fidelity to Mr. Gladstone, who made him successively Solicitor-General, Attorney-General, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, a Peer of the realm, and Chief Justice of England. Lord Coleridge was sometimes accused of fickleness and insincerity. His attitude towards his political leader may be favourably contrasted with the behaviour of other politicians who waited until Mr. Gladstone had no more to give them, and then discovered that he had never been a trustworthy statesman.

The position of a Judge who is also a Peer must necessarily be a peculiar and anomalous one. The Judges of the land are not supposed to take an active part in politics. Members of the House of Lords are as much entitled as members of the House of Commons to speak and vote on motions and Bills. An exception seems to be made in the case of Peers who hold permanent appointments in the Civil Service. But no such disability attaches to a Judge, who is not removeable by the Crown. Lord Coleridge was all his life a Liberal, and something more. An old friend of his who happened to be a Tory described him as " a fine instance of the natural Radical, who never could bear the idea of anybody above himself." Lord Coleridge was true to his party and would do it a good turn whenever he decently could. He had a curious opportunity a few years ago which was duly chronicled by the *Daily News* the other day. Lord Camperdown had given notice that he would call upon the House of Lords, nothing loth, to condemn the leaders of the National League in Ireland for complicity in crime and outrage. It was in the days when " Parnellism and Crime " had a great vogue. The air was full of poisonous imputations, and those who like to think ill of their neighbours enjoyed themselves in no ordinary degree. The debate went on, and during its progress there entered Lord Coleridge, fresh from trying the part-heard case of O'Donnell v. Walter, in which Sir Richard Webster read the accusations of the man whom the Government would, but for certain unfortunate contingencies, have made SirRichard Pigott. Nobody noticed Lord Coleridge, until he left his usual place, and spoke a few words to Lord Granville. Lord Granville took the next opportunity of rising,and protested against the continuance of the debate, as likely to prejudice a civil action then pending in the courts. Lord Salisbury scoffed at the idea, and politely intimated that he had never heard a more ridiculous suggestion. This was Lord Coleridge's time. When Lord Salisbury sat down, he slowly rose to his full height, which is very considerable, and said with emphatic gravity, " My Lords, it would be uncandid on my part if I did not tell your lordships that the remarks just made by my noble friend were suggested by me, and I can only say that if his dissuasion goes on, it will make a task already most delicate and difficult more difficult and delicate still." That was all, but it was enough. After such language from the Lord Chief Justice there was no more to be said. Lord Salisbury hummed a surly hymn, but Lord Camperdown was snuffed out. Lord Coleridge was not considered a great Judge ; first because he was not a great lawyer, and secondly because he had not a judicial mind. In dignified and impressive stateliness he left nothing to be desired ; but his instincts were not legal, and it is a high tribute to his longheaded shrewdness that he should have made so few mistakes. On the other hand, he had qualities which have been denied to many men of far profounder learning. He was a truly humane Judge, carefully discriminative in his sentences, and entirely free from the stupid savagery which makes one long that some Judges should have a taste of penal servitude themselves. He was resolute in his judicial vindication of civil and religious liberty, whether the victims of oppressive proceedings were Secularists or Salvationists. When Lord Coleridge deviated from the law he deviated on the right side. Socially he had his strong and his weak points. No one told stories better, or had more to tell. Indeed he had so many, for conversation cannot be worthy of the name when it consists solely of anecdotes. Tenacious of his dignity, and fully conscious of his position, his old-fashioned courtesy and perfect ease of manner were always attractive and agreeable. Lord Coleridge had many enemies, most of them, it must be confessed, created by himself. His sarcasm and irony were very amusing for those who did not happen to be the victims of them. But his remarks were too felicitous not to be repeated, and the first persons to hear of them were those who ought to be the last. Lord Coleridge according to the opinions of some people did not add to his reputation by his mode of trying the Tranby Croft case, in which the Prince of Wales was an important witness. The appearance of the Court, especially of the Bench, was not such as to inspire respect for the administration of justice, and the summing up might have been delivered by the Lord Chamberlain. The whole proceedings were so entirely at variance with Lord Coleridge's Republican sentiments and independent career as to be inexplicable on ordinary grounds. He had always hitherto acted on the principles that in a court of law all were equal except the Judge, and that in the world all were equal except Lord Coleridge. The witty colleague who after sitting with Lord Coleridge in banco, pronounced that the Chief had quite recovered from his recent attack of insomnia referred to a failing which is not the result of old age, but of a distaste for other people's voices and language.

Lord Coleridge, who was seventy-three years of age, had been indisposed for some time past and had a serious relapse on May 8, when Dr. Hale, his medical attendant, considered it necessary to call Sir William Broadbent into consultation. When the mail left his lordship was reported to be improving though weak.

YACHTING.

Of all the volumes of the Badminton Library—itself a unique production, and a strikingly characteristic of the race—these two on yachting are in many respects far and away the most interesting. The mere fact that they are concerned with the sea is almost sufficient to ensure for them this superiority. Every follower of the Badminton cult has, of course, his favourite game, or sport, which he will exchange for no other. One man swears by cricket, another by rowing, another by athletics, another by horse riding, but all agree that, in yachting, and especially in ocean yachting, there enter elements of romance, danger, daring, adventure, and that there are needed qualities of mental resource and a finished discipline and experience, for which one hardly looks in other pastimes. The two volumes before us are really an encyclopædia of yachting. British yachting, including the Scottish and Irish clubs, naturally occupies the largest portion of the space. But the yachting clubs and histories of other countries are passed under review. Mr. Lewis Herreshoff deals with yachting in America ; the Earl of Onslow which yachting in New Zealand ; Mr. R. T. Pritchett and the Rev. G. L. Blake, with foreign as well as with colonial yachting, which is an interesting account, by the way, which Mr. Herreshoff gives of the American yachting season last year.

John Bull has no more formidable rival in yachting than Cansing Jonathan. Jonathan would prefer to put it the other way, by saying that the Cousin has John for a rival. Sir Edward Sullivan in his introduction—and a delightful one it is—is impartial in his distribution of glory between the two kindred peoples. " It would appear that the Americans are still slightly ahead of us in designing yachts for speed, but they are nearly as far ahead of us as they were forty years ago. I remember the first time the America sailed at Cowes in 1851. I could not believe my eyes. It was blowing a stiff breeze, and whilst all the other schooners were laying over ten or twelve degrees, she was sailing perfectly upright, and going five knots to their four. It was a revelation—how does she do it ? was in everybody's mouth. Now we are muchmore on an equality. The Navahoe, a beautiful vessel, one of the best, comes to England and is worsted ; the Valkyrie, a beautiful vessel, also one of the best, goes over to America and is worsted."

Of course an American victory is a credit not only to the Yankee branch, but, as it were, to the family. We console ourselves with the reflection that it its all in the British bone and blood, whether on that side of the herring pond or on this, But while it is pleasant to see that lively Yankee cockerel showing off his paces round the " Old Britannia then," the parent bird has yet in her, let us hope, to put her wonderful offspring to a thing or two. The performance of the American yacht at Cowes in 1851 made the British builder " sit up " ; and since that time the art and science of yacht construction have been a series of brilliant successes. Yachting was a national pursuit before 1851, but not very long before. It was hardly known before the beginning of the century, and, in fact, it was not fairly established until after the Crimean war—say five or six years after the above-named advent of the American craft. All who want to know about the progress of yacht-building since the Crimean War will read Mr. G. L. Watson's learned, exhaustive, and admirable paper, " The Evolution of the Modern Yacht," in the fourth chapter of the first volume, wherein are also given the names of famous yacht builders, such as Mr. James Reid, Mr. Weld, Mr. Tom Waterman, Mr. William Fyfe, Messrs. Robert Steele and Co., Mr. Dan Hatcher, Mr. Ratsey, Messrs. Denny Brothers, Mr. E. H. Bentall, and others. Of Mr. Watson's own work, as the designer of the Britannia and the Valkyrie, it is unnecessary to speak, Mr. Herreshoff designer of Navahoe and Vigilant. Says Mr. Watson with reference to the state of things in the early fifties :—" The yachts of those days were roundheaded things, of about three beams in lengths, in most cases innocent of metal ballast, and kept on their feet by gravel or by iron ore. What little racing there was in those days was confined to sweeps or matches between the owners, and time allowance for tonnge was not thought of, though doubtless the tonnage rule as then used for the merchant shipping of the country was recognised as a useful measure for the purchase and sale of these vessels. Racing became commoner, soon more than two yachts came together to try conclusions, and it was presently discovered by some astute yachtsman that a good big ship, other things being the same, was faster than a good little ship, and therefore, where their purses admitted of it, owners built yachts as large as could be handled."

Mr. Watson's paper is profusely illustrated with models and measurements, and contains a discussion of the laws of resistance to bodies moving through water—laws of which but little was known twenty-five years ago.

In fact, the whole period of the evolution of English yachting is covered by the career, as a yachtsman, of Lord Brassey, who writes the article on ocean cruising. Forty years have passed since his first trip. His yacht was a cutter of eight tons—the famous Sunbeam was still a long way in the future. The Sunbeam was the first " auxiliary " schooner. Most people will be astonished to learn, on her owner's authority, that " for a voyage round the world, of 36,000 miles, the coal consumed was only 325 tons." " In ordinary cruising," he writes, "I find that, as a general rule, one-third of the distance is covered under steam, and that upon the average we make passages at the rate of 1,000 miles a week." The article contains some stirring reminiscences of battles with storms, and not on the Sunbeam only. From the worst passage he ever had, that in the Eothen, a steam yacht of 340 tons, in 1872, he draws the lesson that "it is a great mistake to attempt to cross the stormiest ocean in the world in a steam yacht of such small size. For ocean steaming much more tonnage and power are necessary." It is the advice of a yachtsman who is one of the most accomplished and experienced seamen of his time. Lord Brassey has not followed yachting merely as a pleasure. His training in seamanship has, in reality, been a part of his public life. He has navigated his vessel in many of the most difficulty parts of the world without a pilot. Intending travellers may like to know what he considers to be the most attractive cruising grounds : " To begin near home, the Seine, the Meuse, the coast of Holland, the Baltic, the coast of Norway, the grand west coast of Scotland, the east coast of England (a cruising ground too much neglected by yachtsmen), and the Channel are all favourite haunts of mine. Going farther afield, in my own case nothing was more satisfactory than a voyage along the east coast of North America, in which every river was ascended to the head of the navigation for sea-going vessels. Certain parts of the Mediterranean after a perfect cruising ground for the winter months. Most suitable waters for yachting are those bounded by the Straits of Gibraltar on the west and the Balearic Islands on the north-east. Here the mistral of the Gulf of Lyons is not felt.

" There is another charming cruising ground between Corsica and the Italian coast, as far north as Spezia, and south down to Civita Vecchia. Sicily is admirable for yachting. A weather shore can be always made upon its beautiful coasts. In the spring or autumn the Archipelago and eastern side of the Adriatic can be confidently recommended. In the winter months the West Indies a most are perfect cruising ground."

The " grand west coast of Scotland," says Lord Brassey in the foregoing passage. Sir Edward Sullivan also writes in praise of it :—" To my mind the west coast of Scotland is, par excellence, the happy cruising ground of yachtsmen. I know of none like it—the number and variety of the lochs, the wild grandeur of some, the mountains, the rocks, the islands, the solitude, the forests, the trees . . . . the heather, especially the white, the ferns, the mosses, the wild flowers, the innumerable birds and fish, the occasional seals and whales, the wildness of the surroundings, all combine to give it a charm that is indescribable. I have seen on the coast of Skye a whole thirty or forty feet long jump clean out of the water three or four times, like a salmon. Anchored close under a cliff in Loch Hourn, and hanging a lovely fern, I see the wondering eyes of a hind craning over the edge of the cliffs, and staring right down on the yacht. Go the world over, you will nowhere find so much varied beauty, above or below, on land or sea, as on the west coast of Scotland."

Both yachtsmen, Lord Brassey and Sir Edward Sullivan, regard the sailing yacht as the ideal craft. But Lord Brassey is more tolerant to the wanderers who prefer steam. Sir Edward has no patience with any steam craft except the steam launch, which, of course, may be carried on board, to be let into the water when the voyagers want to explore creeks and other inaccessible places. Many a reader will feel his heart warm at Sir Edward's praise of the sailing craft. Coal, oil, grease, the thump of engine—Sir Edward has a holy detestation of them all. Another thing that Sir Edward detests is having a definite object in view when he is yachting. To sail with the wind, or against it, or to drift when there's no wind—that is his ideal of yachting. Just in the same way a true traveller on land follows his nose—he will spurn a purpose as unalterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. Here is part of his eulogy of the sailing yacht :—" I have had a steamer and I have had sailing vessels, and if I lived to the age of the Hyperboreans and owned several gold-mines I should never keep a steamer for pleasure. In sailing the interest never flags —the rigging, the sails, the anchors, the cables the boats, the decks, all have their separate interest ; every puff of wind, every cat's-paw, is a source of entertainment, and when the breeze comes, and, with everything drawing below and aloft, you tear along ten or twelve knots an hour, the sensation of pleasure is complete—if you are not sick. I can never allow that steaming, under any conditions, can give the same pleasure as sailing, nor the hundredth part of it. If you are in a hurry, steam by all means—steam, steam, steam, pile on the coal blacken sea and sky with your filthy smoke, and get into your port; but that is the pleasure of locomotion not yachting. Even as regards locomotion, there are occasions when a fine sailing vessel will go by a steamer as if she were standing still.

A huge steam yacht of from two to three thousand tons, gorgeously upholstered, is, to Sir Edward, not a yacht at all, but a noisy, luxurious (and, perhaps, somewhat vulgar) floating hotel. Some American millionaires have done the most notable things in monster steam yachts. What Sir Edward likes is, not " a floating hotel " but a " floating cottage." His statements about the moderate expense at which a yacht may be maintained may tempt some people to try a holiday life on the ocean wave. And other people besides yachtsmen will be interested in what he says about the possibilities of swift sailing ships of immense bulk, that, as he anticipates, may some day displace the monster steam battleships at whose clumsiness he makes merry, and whose claim to trustworthiness he criticizes mercilessly. Sir Edward Sullivan writes in warm praise of the English seafaring people with whom he has come in contact. " Amongst yachting skippers, I have come across some of the most honourable, trustworthy, and honest men I have met in any class of life, men who knew their duty, and are always willing and anxious to do it. The chief peculiarity of all the seafaring class that I have been brought into contact with is their entire freedom from vulgarity. They are obliging to the utmost of their power, but never cringing or vulgar. . . . Such as they are I know no class of Englishmen superior, if any be equal to the sailors who man our yachts." There is not a subject connected with the art and science of yachting with which they do not deal. The writers are men of the highest authority. Mr. Seth-Smith writes on Cornishian dog-sea cruising ; Mr. Pritchett, on sliding keels and centreboards and many other topics ; Sir George Leach on recollections of schooner racings ; " Thalassa," on the racing rules and the rules of rating ; Lord Pembroke on yachts' sailing boats ; Mr. Knight on fitting out a fifty-tonner for foreign parts ; Mr. Blake on five tonners and on yacht insurance ; the Messrs. Dufferin on Royal yachts and English yacht clubs ; Mr. Horn on racing in 1893 ; and these are not all the subjects that are discussed.

THE JOY OF LIVING.

MRS. LYNN LINTON in the *St James's Budget* writes :—Cynicism with its graver form of pessimism, is the favourite attitude of modern thought. It is vulgar to admire vice, and the sign of a cultivated taste to find defects where the unesthetic frankly praise. Did not the beggar princess prove her royal blood, for all her rags, by complaining of that one pea underneath her seven father-beds ? In like manner our modern cynics show how refined and exquisite are their sensibilities, how keen their perceptions of beauty, how supreme their requirements, by the hawk-eyed quickness with which they discern the faintest blemish. A bourgeois grossness of contentment passes over that blemish as really of no consequence when contrasted with the greater grace and nobler beauty of the whole being ; but the cultured cynic will have none of this easy-going judgment, and demands absolute perfection if he is to find cause for admiration. Say to one of these high-flying critics, " How beautiful she is !" The answer will be, with a crooked kind of smile, " Yes, she is fairly pretty. But don't you see that one shoulder is higher than the other ?" Say, " What a devoted son he makes to that tiresome old mother of his !" You are met by the dry response, " She is rich and the money is at her own disposal. A comment on the manifest happiness of two middle-aged spouses, with a heartsome rider of belief in marriage generally, given a moderate allowance of good principles and good temper, brings forth the well-worn sneer, " We do not know what goes on when the street-door is shut." In every way open to them, the cynic and the pessimist set forth their belief in the predominance of ugliness and evil. And between them both the joy of living falls to the ground like a stone in the water, and nothing but the abomination of desolation is left.

The root-work of all this affectation of superior discernment and finer idealism is in vanity and egotism—egotism which has penetrated everywhere—into our philanthropy, our art, our politics, our philosophy. To be sure, we hear much glib cant about altruism, and the sourest pessimist, if pushed to it, will defend his position of despair by the plea of unselfish inability to find happiness for himself in a life so full of misery for others. But words are easy to say, and even the sincere are apt to overlay essential motives by specious reasonings which deceive them as completely as the Algonquin rabbit deceived the weasel. How much more, then, people who have to find an excuse for themselves, conscious as they are of an amount of unamiability which sets the teeth of the less sour on edge.

To the unselfish life is full of joy and full of beauty, exquisite in its harmonies, majestic in its greatness, adorable in its goodness. In the very inflexibility of thenatural law is cause for admiration rather than for pessimistic discomfort. The recognition of that impersonal power which makes no cradled favourite of the weak nor adds another force to the strong, " which stoops not either to bless or ban"—this recognition gives that stern gladness which strong souls know when they realize that to themselves alone will be owing the success or failure of their lives. In their struggle with circumstance, where will and brain power conquer, the very arduousness of the fight lends its glory to victory. What soldier of life, worthy of the name, wishes it to be otherwise ? No man of merit wishes to be hoisted into a place of power by the efforts of others. No independent man cares to be the petted creature of patronage—the fortunate recipient of doles and favours. He loves the struggle and joys in the conflict, and the triumph, which must eventually come to all the strong and worthy, comes with added sweetness for the difficulty of attainment. " That for itself can woo the approaching fight, And turn what some deem danger To delight," is as true of one's personal and social life as it was of the old Corsair and Sea-wolf ; and again let it be said, much of the joy of living lies in the fact of this struggle with circumstance, where the strong and independent, the courageous and the high-minded, feel themselves in certain sense masters of their own fate and the arbiters of their own destiny.

What joy to look upon the beauty of Nature—that beauty which never palls on us never grows old, never disappoints us. Misunderstanding and treachery, death and separation come between us and friendship—us and love. But even then we can, if so minded, detach ourselves from our own personal self-consciousness so far as to find solace and delight in Nature—in the loss of the sense of her magnitude the disproportionate estimate of our own importance—drowning in what may be called a cosmic delight in her beauty the bitterness of our own individual pain. It can be done ! In the glorious loveliness of the external world are hidden wells of healing free to all who seek them. In love, care for others, in employment, in thought, in the endeavour to do good, in all that is truly altruistic, can we find more and yet more of these hidden wells. No one, however hardly smitten by an unkind Fate, need lie down and despair. All of us can find the joy of living if we care to seek for it and to hold to it when found. Pain and sickness themselves need not rob us of this joy. Some of the most cruelly maltreated in their way have both given and received blessing through the power of that divine possession—unselfishness, whence springs that yet more exquisite grace—contentment. Nor need even sorrow rob us of all joy and make life emphatically not worth the living. The One has gone, but others are left whose lives we can beautify and whose poverty of happiness we can enrich. Though love has died, Duty always remains ; and though our own felicity has faded, is there no comfort to be found in the grand patience of resignation—in the noble activities of well-doing ? Surely all this is a better form of altruism than what may well be the somewhat impertinent patronage of fashionable Slumming—than the dangerous intrusiveness of the Zenana mission—than the universal endeavour to put every one to rights and fashion the whole world on the pattern of English society at the close of the nineteenth century. The unhappy people in the world are not the unfortunate, but the self-considering, the discontented, the unresigned—those who live before a mental mirror, gazing at themselves and only at themselves, indifferent to the lives of others, unsympathetic with their sorrows and taking no pleasure in their prosperity. Always with eyes turned inward, these people exaggerate every emotion that lives till its gains disproportionate dimensions, like things seen through a mountain mist. The women lament their waning beauty as if no pretty person had ever touched on fifty years before. The men resent the fact that they have not reached the very topmost rung of the ladder. The crumpled roseleaf wounds them, and the pea underneath their woven bed-sides bruises them. A friend's inadvertence is a premeditated crime ; a thoughtless word is an insult ; and life is to blame because they are undisciplined, ill-tempered, and egotistical. We see this even in the young, when it would seem as if the joy of living should be supreme, and all the minor disagreeables swallowed up in the great flood of youthful energy and content. But more than one tragic suicide, for no apparent material cause, and only because of that sad pessimism which certain uneasy souls cultivate as the superior attitude—only because of the absolute selfishness which modern philosophers call by another name—only because of this, have these young creatures flung away their lives in their full noonday and bartered their birthright of sunshine and joy for the darkness and silence of the grave.

We are what we are, say some. True ; but we all have a modicum of forming power, and if for reasons of public polity and the general good we give too much credit to the doctrine of unlimited free will, we yet can exert it to a certain extent, and we can all in some sense recast and modify our natural inclinations. We need not cultivate despair as we would cultivate an art ; nor blaspheme our good by calling it evil ; nor throw silver veils over monkey faces which then we kneel before, as before heaven-sent prophets. The pessimism of the day is simply the unhealthy exaggeration of selfishness and the spiritual form of cowardice. In sympathy, love, appreciation of beauty, in the stirring conflict of energy with circumstance, and in the great schools of patience under the inevitable—that self-respecting determination to make the best of what we have, and never to allow ourselves to be conquered or by sorrow or by misfortune—in all this lies the true joy of living. To the self-considering come pains and sorrows thick as autumnal leaves blown by the dry north wind. To the loving and unselfish—those who have retained the power of admiration, and who can lose themselves in the lives and histories of others, the joy of living is as a splendid jewel, undimmed and unimpaired. The whole thing rests on one's choice between these two centres—selfishness and cowardice giving pessimism and despair ; courage, love, and unselfishness bringing active joy and the sweet still blessing of mental peace and contentment.

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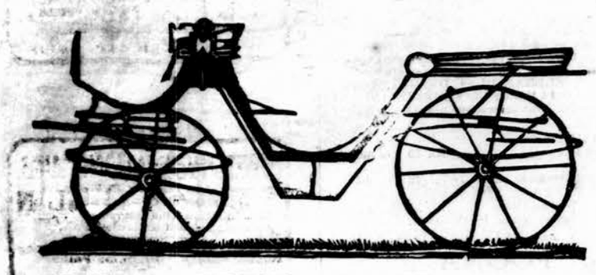

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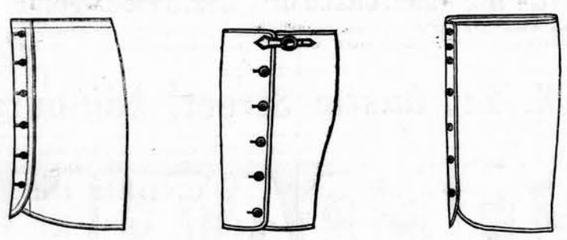

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